PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION
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No. 53,875.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.					
18th	Aug.	PERSIA	7951		
25th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10309
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500		
8th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th	" *	CALEDONIA	7558	(EXTRA)	
15th	"	EGYPT	7912		
22nd	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th	"	ARCADIA	6603		
6th	Oct.	PENINSULLAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th	"	ARABIA	7903		
20th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th	"	PERSIA	7951		
3rd	Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9365
10th	"	MARMORA	10309		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamers leaving Bombay about the 30th August and 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en Route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. 1906.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,835	Verron	13th Oct. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
47 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	28th August
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5196	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	3124	23rd October.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 380
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 930

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* KAISER	2724	Von Holt	24th August.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 27th Aug.	12 noon	P'Bunder & Cutch.
DWARKA	1700	Thur. 23rd Aug.	10 a.m.	(direct).
LHASA	2170	Frid. 24th Aug.	8 a.m.	(direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,010 tons, on MONDAY, 27th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 11th Sept. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2936 tons, on or about 31st Aug.

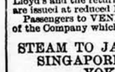
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
20th August, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. 1906
† AUSTRIA	A. Bliaffer	7600	8th Oct. "
† SILESIA	Lde Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,894	22nd Aug. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
TOTOMI MARU	3412		21st Aug.	1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU	4809	Lapraik	4th Sept.	13th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4629	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes!—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

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however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
BANAGHAT, Bengal.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

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TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
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SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY or KARACHI
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LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

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(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

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Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

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DERA GHAZI KHAN	RAWALPINDI CITY
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	SIALKOTE
GUJRANWALLA	SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
GUJRAT	UMBALLA
HAFIZABAD	
HUSHIARPORE	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.*—
JAMMOO	MEERUT
JALLANDAR CITY	SAHARANPORE
JHELUM	
JHANG	*Sind*—
KASUR	KARACHI
KOHAT	HYDERABAD
LYALLPORE	LARKANA
LUDHIANA	SHIKARPORE
MIANWALI	SUKKUR
MONTGOMERY	
MULTAN CITY	*Biluchistan.*—
MUZAFFARGARH	QUETTA
PATIALA	
AGENCIES:	CALCUTTA
AGRA	DELHI
AMRITSAR	MADRAS
ALLAHABAD	LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.
AJMERE	

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND	5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS	42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

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DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

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Every description of Batiking and Agency business transacted.

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VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Antung.	Chefoo.	

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The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.
Albert Buildings, ORMBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philli-	Kobe.
Thaiping.	pines).	New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

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BY EXPERT CUTTERS,

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS

SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

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EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,

in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—

A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.

The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.

Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,

ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums,	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 13	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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PUBLIC NOTICIES.

H. H. THE N. G. S. RAILWAYS CO., LD.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 1 P. M. on the 10th September 1906, at his office, Secunderabad Deccan, for the purchase of the following old and unserviceable materials :—

About 260 tons steel tyres, 40 tons wrought iron wagon and engine wheels, 4 tons spring steel scrap, 280 tons iron D. H. and F. P. rails and rail-pieces and 500 tons steel sleepers.

Tender forms giving particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. Rupee 1.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Storekeeper.
H. H. the N. G. S. Rys. Co., Ld.
SECUNDERABAD, 16th AUG, 1906.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

POONA CLOSED MEETING.
THURSDAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1906.

OWNERS ARE REMINDED THAT
1st ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M, TUESDAY, 21st Aug.
2nd " " " THURSDAY 23rd Aug.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary.
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
POONA, 16TH AUGUST, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MOTICHAND HOWJI, Hindu Inhabitant, married, Merchant late of Kherava in Mehsana Taluka in Gaekwar Territory deceased.

BAI SUNTOKE, widow of MOTICHAND HOWJI,
Deceased, of Bombay Inhabitant, Hindu Bania, residing at Tambakanta, Pydonie without the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS K.C.I.E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, This Fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the Sixth year of our Reign,

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.
A. M. KAJIJI.
The 15th day of August, 1906.
Messrs. HIRALAL & THAKOREDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for handling Manganese ore at Malet Bunder.
(1) Carting.
(2) Loading tubs at ship's side.
(3) Loading on Port Trust Tram lines.
Tenders for the above work will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY evening 22nd. instant.
The undersigned does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent.
Central Provinces Syndicate,
Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 50 per Share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 12-8-0 per Quarter Share of Rs. 125 free of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half year ending 30th June, 1906, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after Tuesday, the 21st August, 1906, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P. M. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th August 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from he 14th to the 29th August, 19 6, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 27TH JULY, 1906.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 20-per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half year ending 30th June, 1906, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1906, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th August 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 29th August, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 27TH JULY 1906.

A LADY with much Experience in the Rearing, Teaching, and MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN, opens a Select School in the Autumn at Greystones, County Wicklow, Ireland, and is desirous of taking entire charge of Children whose Parents are in India. The School will be on the best lines as to Teaching, Hygiene, and general Home Comfort. A French Lady (Diplomée) is in partnership with the Principal, and French will be the Language of the School. Apply to MISS GRIFFIN, APPIAN WAY LEESON PARK, DUBLIN.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 24th September, 1906, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1907.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil".

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on TUESDAY, the 25th September, 1906, at noon.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 6TH AUGUST, 1906.

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ARMSTRONG COLLEGE,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

Principal : SIR ISAMBARD OWEN, D.C.L., M.D.
SESSION OF 1906-7.

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Opening of term, October 2nd.

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PUBLIC NOTICIES.

CONSIGNESS of CARGO, per Hansa Line Steamer "RHEINFELS," from Bremen, Hamburg and Antwerp are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Princes Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for damage or shortage within Seven days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers,
BOMBAY, 20th AUGUST, 1906.,

PROPOSED BANK OF INDIA.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for the PROPOSED BANK should be ADDRESSED to the DIRECTORS at Sir Sassoon David's Offices in Rampart Row, and not to Messrs. Tata & Sons or Mr. A. J. Bilimoria at Navsara Buildings.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. JOSEPH LEHNHART, VADURAM POKERDAS, JAIRAMDAS MANGUMAL, SALEH MAHOMED, CASSUM SANJEE and RUDOLF LEHNHART, the present Trustees of the composition Deed of the 2nd day of December, 1903, relating to the property estate and effects of the late ESSA HAJI ABU BUCKER and the firm of Essa Haji Abu Bucker & Co., have contracted absolutely TO SELL to our client ALL that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate at Sion Road in the Registration Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement (31126) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 43-45-64-85, 90, 90, 84, 105-38-8-212-218,164, 10-210, 40-50-70-204,61,78, 39-208, 15-75-216, 25-19-19, 75-18, 37-91-215, 33-59 42-110, 24 and 90, New Nos. 15499, B/15726, A/15726, 15721, 15744, 15488-15625-15408-15415, 15376, 1B/15628-15406, B/15491-15679-15525-15402, B/15695, 15714, 15489-15405, A/15635-15711-15413, 2/15473-15643-15559, A/15529-15640, D/15487-15727-15411, D/15660-15694, F/15492-15750, B/15470, and C/15726 and New Survey Nos. 1/721, 1/720, 1, 1a, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 717 716 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 718 715 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the land of Dooming Luis Rodriques, partly by the land of Purshotam Jairam and partly by the land of Vanachund Shrichund and Lalchund Veljee, on or towards the South partly by the land of Jamasjee Khursetjee, partly by the land of Ramjee Saklya, partly by the land of Barrick Dannaji Kiny, partly by the land of Lawrence Doomingos de Souza and partly by the land of Dinshaw Cooverji Pundole, on or towards the East partly by the land of Vanachund Shrichund and Lalchund Veljee partly by the land of Cursondas Balgowandas, Tulshidas Dharamsey and Saroopchund Virajі, partly by the land of Joseph de Faro, Madhoo Jiwan Vaity, Jusoo Gund Kiny, partly by the land of Dhanajee Munjee, partly by the land of Doomingos de Silva and Andri Gasper de Silva, and partly by the land of Jamasjee Khursedjee, and on or towards the West by Sion Road and which said premises are now vacant.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate or interest in the said premises by way of sale, mortgage, lien, lease, charge, gift inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office at 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.—Dated this 20th day of August, 1906.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, 28th August, 1906, at 6-30 P. M. Standard Time.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS.
Hony Secretary.
27TH JULY, 1906.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.
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PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

(JUST PUBLISHED.)

"The Marine Steam Turbine." Price 3 post free (By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer, Price 6 post free.

(By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Chief Examination Drawing Cards." Price 3 post free.

By the same author,

Engineers should note that this College is the only one in the West of Scotland conducted by scientifically trained Teachers.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR.....	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.
ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

WOULD KICK AND SCREAM

Baby's Awful Suffering from Eczema —Could Not Hold Her—Tore Face and Arms Almost to Pieces—Grateful Mother Says :

"CUTICURA REMEDIES SAVED HER LIFE"

"When my little girl was six months old, she had eczema. We had used cold creams and all kinds of remedies, but nothing did her any good ; in fact, she kept getting worse. I used to wrap her hands up, and when I would dress her, I had to put her on the table, for I could not hold her. She would kick and scream, and when she could, she would tear her face and arms almost to pieces. I used four boxes of Cuticura Ointment, two cakes of Cuticura Soap, and gave her the Cuticura Resolvent, and she was cured, and I see no traces of the humour left. I can truthfully say that they have saved her life, and I should advise any one suffering as she did, to give Cuticura a fair trial.—Mrs. G. A. Conrad, Lisbon, N. H., Feb. 7, 1898."

FIVE YEARS LATER
Mrs. Conrad Writes :
"It is with pleasure that I can inform you that the cure has been permanent. It is now six years since she was cured, and there has been no return of the disease since. I have advised a lot of friends to use Cuticura in all diseases of the skin."

SLEEP FOR BABY

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, from infancy to age.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Send for "Cuticura Skin Book." Mailed Free.

LEMCO.

In order to profit by the world-wide reputation for purity and excellence which we have created for the GENUINE Liebig Company's Extract, unscrupulous makers occasionally offer inferior meat preparations for sale as "Liebig's" Extract of Meat.

Many of these so-called meat extracts have been proved by analysis to contain glue, yeast, and other unsuitable ingredients.

To prevent the public from being imposed upon by these spurious imitations, every jar of the genuine Liebig Company's Extract bears the name—LEMCO, formed from the initials of the Liebig's Extract of Meat Co.

Famous for 40 years as the most concentrated form of beef.

Keeps for any time.

LEMCO.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as when the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Then, while so many recommend things after irregularities exist, these Pills prevent irregularities. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free for 14 or 33 stamps from Martin Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

APPLICATIONS for EMPLOYMENT as POSTMEN in the General Post Office and Town Sub Offices in the Island of Bombay will be received at the General Post Office between 10-30 A. M. and 5 P.M. daily except Sunday. The applicants must have knowledge of English, Marathi and Gujerati and should produce certificates of character.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS.
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

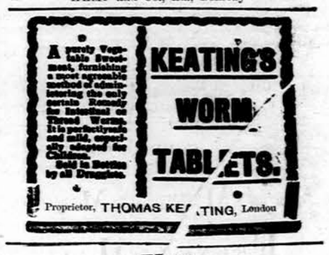
BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote : "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills.

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903 : "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay



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BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow :—

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MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per annum	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	" 11	" 14
Quarterly	" 6	" 7-8
Monthly	" 2	" 3

MORNING AND EVENIN EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Annum	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	" 16	" 20
Quarterly	" 9	" 11
Monthly	" 3	" 4

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

Cash.		Credit.
Per Annum. Rs. 30	Per Annum	Rs. 38
Half-yearly. " 16	Half-yearly	" 20
Quarterly. " 9	Quarterly	" 11
Monthly " 3	Monthly	" 4

SINGLE COPY ..... ONE ANNA.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion ..... each " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at ..... Re. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations

THE MOST EFFECTIVE
STRENGTHENING TONIC

For anyone who is "half sick" or "all tired out" and of whom every thing requires a great effort, there is nothing which will so quickly and thoroughly restore and increase muscular and nervous energy and build up strength and vitality as will Prof. James' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They sharpen the appetite, restore tone to a weakened stomach and greatly improve digestion.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 122, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—TREACHER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further Extensions and Renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms Airy and Commodious,

With Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3525 tons, Captain F Gun-Cunningham, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rance, 3634 tons, Captain B H Bullen, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Querimba, 4937 tons, Captain W. B. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uganda, 3,498 tons, Captain P L Wadge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2215 tons, Captain J A Ross, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 7th August, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rheinfels, 3540 tons, Captain G D Dirks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg and antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oolobaria, 3486 tons, Captain J V LeGrand, R W R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian gulf via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scalia, 3,438 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Rangoon via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's steamer Devanha, 4785 tons, Captain T H Hide, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and Mr J B McAdam as a passenger.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Scalia s	Kilpatrick	Rangoon, Aug 1
20	Querimba s	Smith	Calcutta, Aug 9
	Oolobaria s	LeGrand	Calcutta, Aug 9
	Uganda s	Wadge	Calcutta, Aug 9
	Dwarka s	Manley	Buscheh, Aug 12
	Rheinfels s	Dirks	Hamburg

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Madura s	Maclean	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Ranee, Buller, for Karachi.
" Devanha, Hide, for Shanghai.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Egypt, for London.
" Dwarka, for the Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names.	From
17	Clematis	E L Davies	Madras
	Langkuk	W J Rout	Karachi
	Shahzada	H J Crebbin	Moulmein
	Statesman	L Whidbourne	Liverpool
	Sofala	A M Symmers	Singapore

DEPARTURES.

18	Lunka	H A Sharpe	Rangoon
	Venetia	J McMorran	Colombo
	M Bacquehem	B Bedlarz	A Ports
	Sanchoria	W Ward	Bombay
	Alcana	D Morgan	Singapore

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
5	Clan Mackinnon	Liverpool
17	Barenfels	Antwerp
17	Clan Macdougall	Liverpool
18	Clan Macleod	Coast

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, passed Lisbon, on the evening of the 18th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, and Avoca, left Suez on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru, left Moji for Shanghai and Colombo Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 18th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's s Australien from Bombay arrived at Suez on Sunday the 19th inst. at 8 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—1,800 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros ; 3,921 cwt oilcake, The New Mofussil Company, 101 cwt gum, Tata Sons and Co 1,200 bales wool C Nanjee ; 47 bales wool David Sassoon and Co ; 29 bales wool, G Gungadass ; 25 bales wool, Forbes Forbes ; Campbell and Co ; 200 bales wool ; W and A Graham and Co

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—3 bales salted skins Nizamudin and Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—2,000 cwt myrabollams Goculdas ; Madhowjee and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—104 bales hemp 200 bales hemp Khimjee Visram and Co ; 179 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 2000 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Bechur, 336 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—2320 cwt castorseed, 8810 cwt mowraseed, and 39 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Persia s—296 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—19 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 13 cases jurdaloo and Ebram Ellias and Co; 5 bags rice M M Essabhoy 80 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co ; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 18 1-2 chests opium Phiroze B Petit and 5 chests opium, Curselji Bomonjee and Co ; 80 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co ; 5 chests opium Curselji Bomanjee and Co ; 33 chests opium David Sassoon and 84 chests opium Talati and 39 chests opium M H E Ellias.

FOOTBALL IN MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 20.

The Wanderers have won the Senior Football League Cup at Mandalay beating H. Company East Yorks, in the final by two goals to nil.

The President presented each of the winning team a gold medal and the runners up a silver medal each.

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 75, Hornby Road.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 15/16	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	=	"
2½ per cent. India Sterling Loan	105	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/16	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 13/16	=	+ 1/4
2 months hence	30 3/4	=	+ 1/4
Spot in New York	66 5-8	=	+ 1/2
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17 1/2	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·45 3/4	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·64 3/4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	=	"
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8 "	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 "	=	+ 1/8
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 "	=	unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 "	=	+ 1/8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 7/8	=	— 1/4
7 day market loans	2 1/4	=	unchanged

RAPESEED—
Brown 48 5/8 + 3/8 A.-S. sellers.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 3/4 + 1·4 A.-S. sellers.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3/4.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed		quiet
East Indian		dull
Manchester		quiet
Total Sales		4,000
Spot		5·45—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export		400
Imports		7,000
Futures closed		steady

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·15 —8	5·07 —8	5·05 —9
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·05 —9	5·06 —9	5·06 —11
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
5·08 —11	5·09 —11	5·10 —11

Receipts at U. S. Ports		6,000
Do. last year		4,000
Exports to Great Britain		nil
Do. Continent		nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot		10·10—10
Futures, month of Dec.	9·12—19	*
Do. month of March	9·26—21	

* Declined owing to official weather reports considered favourable and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot		9 15-16 unchd
Futures, month of Oct.		9·07—14
Do. month of Dec.		9·08—15
Tone at close		steady.

COTTON.

Stock in London	Bales. 16,000
Total visible supply	1,250,000
Do. do. East Indian	185,000
Do. Quantity in sight	11,010,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY REPORT.

Total week's sales	Bales. 32,000
Do. Sold on speculation	1,000
Do. Sold for export	2,000
Do. forwarded to Consumers	45,000
Do. Actual Exports	4,000
Do. Week's Imports	10,000
Do. Stock	4,63,000

LIVERPOOL ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	5 12 32—1/16
F. G. Broach	5 7 32—1/16
Good Broach	5 2 32—1/16
Fine Bhownugger	4 24 32—1/16
F. G. Bhowngger	4 20 32—1/16
Good Bhowngger	4 16 32—1/16
Fine Oomras	4 24 32—1/16
F. G. Oomras scrolling down the ball	4 2 32—1/16
Good Oomras	4 16 32—1/16
Good M. G. Oomras	4 16 32—1/16
Fine M. G. Oomras	4 24 34—1/16
Fine Bilatee	4 12 32—1/16
Good Bilatee	4 4 32—1/16
Fine Bengals	4 3 32—1/16
F. G. Bengals	3 29 32—1/16
Good Bengals	3 25 32—1/16
Fine M. G. Bhowngger	4 24 32—1/16
Good Khandeish	4 10 32—1/16
F. G. Khandeish	4 12 32—1/16

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18 August.

Cotton	778	bales.
Wheat	38,00	cwts.
Linseed	1,969	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,283	do
Gingellyseed	9	do
Poppyseed	78	do
Groundnuts	125	do
Castorseed	3,472	do
Rice	3,132	do
Myrabollams	780	do
Cottonseed	2,628	do
Mowraseed	744	do
Gram	1,503	do
Jowar	198	do
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 37,600
Ex s s Egypt from London.

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

Silver is again tending upwards, are advanced of 1/4d. in London and of 1/2 per cent. in New York being advised under Saturday's date. The local market is also active and a considerable business is passing in the bazaar at advancing rates.

In Liverpool the cotton market closed quiet with a decline of 6 points in spot and 8 to 11 points in futures. New York advises a fresh decline of 10 points in spot and 19 to 21 points in futures, while in New Orleans spot is unchanged with futures 14 to 15 points lower.

In Bombay the bazaar reduced the rate for good Broach to Rs. 226 1/2 yesterday (Sunday) but at this rate the Marwari merchants brought a line against their "put and call" options, and some reaction took place.

To-day's opening rates are quoted below, but the cotton market at Colaba this afternoon is entirely closed owing to the death of a prominent broker.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	187
Do. fine	Dec.	"	185
Do. fine	Jan.	"	184
M G Dhamangaon fine		"	205
M G Nagpur fine		"	209
M G Khandeish fully good		"	188
M G K A K fine		"	198
H G Bengals fully good		"	174
M G Broach good	March	"	229

To-day's crop and weather reports are all very satisfactory. Fairly heavy rain is reported in the Khandeish and Berar districts, where it was wanted, while in the Broach and Bengals districts, fine weather has set in. All crops are improving and the monsoon season has so far been distinctly good.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	Rs. 2,62,605	Decrease
Other Deposits	16,21,446	Increase
Sundries	34,419	do
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	Rs. 8,19,931	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	58,820	do
Credits on Securities	19,73,358	do
Loans do.	20,39,944	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	2,28,5 3	do
Balance with other Banks	3,12,458	Decrease
Sundries	5,931	do
Cash	4,05,239	do

These figures show a decline of about 4·60 lakhs in the trade demand.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s.4 1/16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 4 3/8d. to 13/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	... 170 1-4
Marks	3 do.	do.	... 139
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	... 156
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	... 218
Japan	30 do.	do.	... 150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	...	...	97·2
1st Settlement.	30th August	...	97·2

Money Market, Tone easier.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st June	3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 9th August	4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 9th do.	4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4 do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone			quiet.
Estimated sales			5,000 bales.
Imports			5,000 "
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.		Oct.-Nov.
5·10 —5	5·03 —4		5·01 —4
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.		Jan.-Feb.
5·01 —4	5·01 —5		5·02 —5
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.		Apl.-May.
5·03 —5	5·04 —5		5·05 —5

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 10th Aug. 1906, as compared with the statement of 18th Aug. 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 10. Rs.	Aug. 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	1,09,45,9 0	93,55,336
Public Deposits at Branches	50,83,014	48,93,074
Other Deposits	6,97,84,278	7,14,08,721
Post Bills	9,860	8,440
Sundries	17,5 ,138	17,93,887
Rs.	10,67,63,297	10,63,56,127
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,23,13,653	1,14,93,752
Other authorised Securities	34,14,385	33,55,735
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,20,75,057	1,20,01,699
Loans do. do. do.	2,35,81,719	2,26,24,663
Bills discounted and purchased	2,03,61,075	2,05,89,028
Dead Stock	3,34,103	3,35,032
Stamps and Stationery	3,409	3,949
Balances with other Banks	11,69,906	8,57,451
Sundries	85,337	79,406
Cash	3,24,20,681	3,20,13,412
	10,67,63,297	10,63,56,127

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDES—August 14, at Mhow, C. L, the wife of Captain A. C. Edwardes, 102nd Grenadiers, of a son.

JEFFRIES—August 13, at Lyallpur, to Mr and Mrs E H Jeffries, Punjab Irrigation, a son.

MARRIAGE.

POCOCK—DOYLE—August 15, at the Wesleyan Chapel, East Parade, Bangalore, by the Rev. J. W. Walker, Lovell Jeremiah, Survey of India, to Zulelka, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. A. Doyle, of Madras.

DEATH.

ONSLOW—August 14, at Jhansi, Cedric, the beloved infant son of Captain and Mrs. Cranley Onslow.

KEMP'S
NEW REMEDIES.

KEMP'S ONE DAY COLD CURE A speedy cure for colds, influenza, &c. As. 12

KEMP'S VOXINOIDS. Menthol, Eucalyptus Black Currant, &c. For the Throat and Chest. As. 12.

KEMP'S LAXATONES. Vegetable ingredients only. For constipation, inactive liver, stomach disorders, &c. As. 12.

KEMP'S ANTI-DOLOR. A true Pain Killer As. 6, As. 12 and Rs. 1-8.

KEMP'S ASTHMATONES. For Asthma and other bronchial affections. Rs, 1-8.

KEMP'S CLOVERINE. Red Clover Compound with Iodide of Potassium. A Blood Purifier and alterative for Boils, Scrofula, &c. Rs. 1-4.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water 10.20a. Low water, 5·44m., 6·23a.

Opening of Tenders for new Port Trust Loan of 21 lakhs.

Hardwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Persia will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-day, the 21st inst.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion *via* Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday, the 25th inst. Supplemental Mail closes at 6-30 p. m. on Sunday, the 26th inst.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A WOMAN.—Durpathi, a Hindu woman, died whilst being removed to the J. J. Hospital yesterday. She had been suffering from pains in the stomach for the last six months. Her husband called in Dr. Bhione, who, suspecting the case to be one of poisoning, advised the removal of the deceased to hospital. The police called in Dr. DaCosta, who after examining her, expressed a different opinion. The Coroner was consequence, informed, who opened an enquiry and on a post-mortein examination being made the Coroner's Surgeon discovered some suspicious matter in the stomach, which he forwarded to the Chemical Analyser to Government. The enquiry has been adjourned pending the Analyser's report.

MURDER OF A PATHAN.—The accused, suspected of having murdered Sheera Jammdad on the morning of the 19th instant, was made over to the Bombay Police by Serang Fazulla Khan, who recommends to the P. and O. Company, Pathans as stokers and coal trimmers. It was alleged that the accused and the deceased were on intimate terms and lived together in Bapty Road. Whilst having their meals on the evening of the 18th instant, there was an altercation and the accused is said to have stabbed the deceased, when he was fast asleep. Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, repaired to the scene of the murder and assisted the Divisional Police in making enquiries. The accused, whose name is Mukhtar Ahmad Razak, was placed yesterday before Mr. J.W.S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and was charged with the murder of Sheera Jamdad. The case has been postponed pending the completion of police enquiries.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BANDORA.—There is much excitement, we must not say revelry, in the evening, as the shades of night settle in the Chief Educational Institution in Bandora under the charge of the good Sisters of the Cross. The cause of the excitement is a bright and worthy one, for it is the provision of more light—for the minds of the young ladies of the school in the form of books, and an improvement of the library. The idea of the best way of providing the light is original and applied, and we trust it will be as it looks—so far successful and we must congratulate Sister Patricia, the Lady Superintendent of the Convent and her staff of teachers on the proposal of an entertainment by solely the children of the School—without any assistance whatever from their teachers. It will consist of a musical comedy followed by a concert and it is being placed on the stage by the children themselves without any help from the staff. The Rehearsals are under the direction of Miss F. Jemmett, who is stage manager and we shall have a Queen of Fairies in Miss Arnold, and a Queen of Witches to exorcise part the, being given to Miss Baylis, the other young ladies being Miss Baker, Miss Weir, Miss Johnson, Miss Wade, Miss DeLair, Miss Carhill, Miss Pownes, Miss Perry, Miss Mungavin. In the concert will take part Miss Wade, Miss Weir, Miss Mungavin. We have not revealed the name of the Comedy that is to be enacted, but it is to be strewn with roses and some pearls for those who come about the end of the month on a date to be announced. So we wish those children so busy over "Florinda" every success that bright effort should win.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—A contemporary has in an entertaining paragraph on things, reminded us of the stuffing of a goose described by Sam Slick—the goose being a credulous British public in America. Our contemporary in the pathetic tale tells of the woes of a Brahmin who allowed his cow to be tied up at night, through which cruel confinement the cow lost her life and the Brahmin his caste and lastly his religion. The tale was that to make expiation the Brahmin was offered two penances—one the eating of the entrails of the cow, the other the performance of a pilgrimage. The Brahmin choose the former with dire results for it ended in his illness and his seeking a missionary to help and console him. But I should like to ask your readers, or learned Europeans, whether there can be a word of truth in the story of the entrails, We know "the five products" and after all they are not worse than the things now used in medical treatment under scientific clothed labels. But this cow story ! Who have heard of Bombay duck ; now we many speak of Bombay goose while thinking of things as they appear.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE MATCH OF THE YEAR.

Hayward's Consistent Centuries.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

THE game between Surrey and Yorkshire, contested from first to last with refreshing keenness and vigour, run by run and ball by ball, ended in a brilliant victory for the home county. The margin of the Oval side when the winning hit was made—or rather its equivalent in the shape of a wide purposely sent down by Haigh when the crowd in its excitement rushed on to the field—was so large as to suggest a decided superiority on the part of Lord Dalmeny and his men. But the staunchest Surrey supporter knows full well that though the side on this occasion obtained the upper hand almost from the beginning, if the teams were to meet again next week their positions might be completely the reversed. Yorkshire are not likely to be so easily disposed of in the return engagement at Sheffield in August, and interest in the competition will be kept thoroughly alive until the result of this match is known. The Northern County's chief weakness in comparison with their opponents was unquestionably the unsuitable character of their bowling on the hard, fast pitch. All their men lacked pace, and, what was perhaps an equally big handicap, they were unable to make the ball rise more than stump high. The Surrey batsmen, practically without exception, played the bowling quite easily, and it was only the accidents of the game which prevented them making a bigger score. In striking contrast was the work of the Surrey bowlers, who, by maintaining a slightly shortened length, made the ball rear in a most disconcerting manner, keeping the batsmen in a constant state of watchfulness and anxiety. The work of Knox, Crawford, and Lees was splendid. They rarely sent down a loose ball, and the pace of Knox was so great as to unsettle and unnerve several of his opponents, thus materially helping the other bowlers in their work of destruction. Without Knox, the bowling would probably have been mastered, and in this event, whilst they could hardly have been beaten, Surrey would scarcely have won the match. Without doubt Surrey have to thank Knox for their victory. During the Gentlemen vs. Players match, at Lord's, several of the profession were charged with timidity in facing the Surrey auteur. No such charge can be brought against the Yorkshiremen. Knox certainly takes up a very threatening attitude when bowling down the ball, and the uncertainty of its flight between the off and leg stumps tends to disturb a batsman, but the Yorkshire players, though they did not perhaps face him with relish, stuck to their guns, with perhaps one exception, unflinchingly.

Yorkshire more than once this season have been able to extricate themselves successfully from a tight place through the determination with which they have fought an uphill fight ; but it was almost too much to expect that they would for the second time in a week, manage to save the game. There was, however, one period at the Oval on Saturday when they possessed more than an outside chance of accomplishing this feat, namely, when Lord Hawke was assisting Hirst, the lion-hearted, to withstand the slinging deliveries of Knox and May—the latter of whom was said, by at least one who was called upon to face them, to be bowling the faster of the pair. Another half-hour's resistance, even though runs did not accrue at any pace, and Surrey would have been called upon to force the game and had it been followed by anything like a stand for the last wicket, the Northerners might have averted disaster. It was, appropriately enough, left for Lees himself to practically place the issue beyond doubt, by scoring, in quick succession, both the outstanding wickets, and, despite the fact that the interval was slightly extended by the encroachment of the crowd, the task of making 97 in a few minutes over two hours was not one to cause Surrey much anxiety, and there was no necessity to force matters. The benefit to Lees should have easily created a financial record for the South of England, as the gate-money alone amounted to £1,545, and collections on the ground each day yielded another £280. When the number of three-day tickets is taken into account, the paying public will be found to have beaten the 63,763 of the Surrey v. Notts match of 1892, and, at the lowest computation, upwards of eighty thousand watched this game, which surpasses the 78,792 at Headingley, when Hirst, two years ago, received recognition of his services.

Thomas Hayward is treading very closely upon the heels of Mr. C. B. Fry's brilliant record of scoring thirteen individual hundreds in one season. The great Surrey batsman on Tuesday ran into treble figures for the twelfth time this summer, and with still over a month to go there is no reason whatever why Fry's great achievement in 1901 should not go by the board. Despite Hayward's great innings at Blackheath Lord Dalmeny and his men were completely overplayed by Kent, and this week sustained a severe defeat. The result of this important match has been to open up the competition again and place Surrey, Yorkshire, and Kent practically on an equality. Surrey continue to occupy the leading position having won one more match than Yorkshire, but their advantage is so small as to be of little importance. Kent, who now come into the reckoning like their rivals have only suffered a couple of defeats, but their short fixture list materially lessens their chance of keeping pace with Surrey and Yorkshire. So long as they continue to win matches, however, their prospect must always be very bright. Though there will be keen disappointment if the honours of the season do not come South after their long exile—and it will be realised that Yorkshire are still in the running—the fact that the championship again swings freely in the balance must make for greater interest in the tournament.

Surrey have often failed when a serious task had to be accomplished, but it is extremely doubtful whether they have ever done anything worse than on Wednesday last. Left only with 245 runs to get to win, the latest conquerors of the champions gave a most dismal exhibition of how not to do it, and had Huish stumped Hayward, as he most certainly ought to have done, when the Oval crack had only scored a single, Surrey's rout must have been even more complete. The wicket was not exactly difficult, just sufficiently so to give the bowlers enough pluck to exercise their utmost skill, and this just suited Blythe, who has rarely kept a better length and made the ball spin more from the pitch.

It is pleasing to note that matches continue to be played to a finish. Of those which commenced on Thursday week only Notts and Sussex at Notts and the West Indians v. an England eleven at Blackpool were drawn, and, in the case of the latter, only rain prevented a definite result being arrived at. All credit is due to Notts for saving their game with Sussex, who have made a remarkable recovery after their decisive defeat at the hands of Lancashire a week ago. Securing an advantage of 221 runs on the first innings, the southern county appeared to have the match well within their grasp, but Dwyer, who was responsible for the sensational dismissal of Notts in the first innings, lost his length after the home county had followed on ; indeed, he did not take a single wicket, and Notts, mainly through a splendid innings by Iremonger, hit up the huge total of 430. Had the match been played out Sussex would almost certainly have won, as, when stumps were drawn, they only required 118 runs with eight wickets in hand. With more enterprise on the part of their batsmen they might, as it was, have secured the victory the richly deserved, for their task of obtaining 210 runs in two hours and a half was by no means an impossible one. But no attempt was made to get the runs. Both Somersetshire and Hampshire are entitled to the full meed of praise for their triumphs over Gloucestershire and Northamptonshire respectively. In each case the winning sides had to face a deficit on the first innings, but, keeping a tight hold of the game, and making the most of every opportunity, they won quite handsomely in the end.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of a kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

POONA *vs.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Arrangements have been made with a sufficiency of enclosures on the Bombay Gymkhana ground for the important fixture with the Poona Gymkhana, which will decide the fate of more than one member as to his chance of representing the Presidency. The ground is in good condition though on the wet side and a little more sun on the pitch should benefit bowlers. Going in first the Poona Gymkhana made none too good a start, Coombs bowling effectively, though Airey kept his wicket up well and played an attractive innings till a fast one from Coombs kept low. Chinoy once more came to their assistance and put up a good partnership with Major Umfreville till Powell relieved Stileman and dismissed Chinoy. The match did not commence till 12-30 and six wickets had fallen for 91 by 2-30.

Continuing after tiffin Wilson joined Umfreville and faced Stileman and Powell, the former varying his pace considerably. Umfreville soon got to work and hit the bowling as though he liked it—mainly straight drives past the bowler. It was in attempting a drive to long on off Powell that he mis-hit and returned a high balooner which landed safely in the bowler's hands. On Thompson joining Wilson the latter made a half-hearted sleg to long on where Sanderson held it nicely. Fenton now came in, the two starting nervously, though Powell, erratic on the leg, came in for punishment and gave way to Coombs. The wicket seemed to have worn well and gave the bowlers no assistance it being too slow. Thompson has a particularly nice stroke to leg and tonked any that came that side finely. Runs came at a great pace though the batsmen were lucky in seeing several dangerous ones fall safe, one from Fenton, a high one to mid on, just out of Otto's reach and the same player was given not out when he certainly looked run out. Thompson's end came from a very nice bit of stumping by Priestley, who is in exceptionally fine form just now behind the sticks. He was, as a matter of fact, well in but Poona could not grumble after a let off. He though adopting a very cramped style, hit out well and, with Fenton, put on a very useful last wicket stand, the eleventh man not being forthcoming.

Christie and Monteath opened the Bombay Gymkhana innings to the bowling of Ling and Umfreville and though runs came singly, they came attractively as, bar Cheetham, the Gymkhana has no prettier bats. Christie immediately got to work with some pretty strokes past cover and after the first few overs Monteath began to score and both gave a delightful display, not over anxious to score, but without any chances, Airey relieving Ling during the same state of affairs.

At 4-45, after thirty-five minutes' play, the 50 went up and Christie followed this with some very pretty strokes putting the ball neatly away to leg off Airey. Not long after however Monteath put his leg in front of one from this bowler and retired after a patient and pretty innings. Jukes now joined Christie and Chinoy relieved Umfreville with the ball. Jukes made a very shaky start and was lucky in one falling just short from Airey and repeated this two balls later. The wicket was now beginning to bump and Airey lost a possible chance of dismissing Christie with a catch in the slips off Chinoy and Jukes followed suit as 60 was hoisted.

The batsmen seemed to find but little difficulty with Chitnavis's deliveries and was relieved by Ling. The change had the effect of getting Christie smartly caught and Powell left early followed by Harrington who fell to a curly one by Ling. Jukes never seemed quite at home though he made some fine drives and was eventually out in the very way he was fortunate to escape more than once previously—caught and bowled. Elliott and Sanderson had a lively little partnership followed by more hard hitting from Priestley and Stileman who frequently found the furniture, the latter especially as he managed to catch the major part of the share. During their stay the Poona total was passed and we should see more lively play to-day as their object is obviously to get runs as fast as possible.

Following are the scores at present :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt Rutter, c Priestley, b Stileman	3
Mr J O Airey, c Sanderson, b Coombs	29
Lieut Ling, b Coombs	3
Mr H Wilson, b Coombs	8
Mr W Headlam, b Coombs	5
Mr Chinoy, c Priestley, b Powell	16
Major Umfreville, c and b Powell	33
Mr Wilson, c Sanderson, b Stileman	7
Mr Thompson, st Priestley, b Coombs	25
Mr Fenton, not out	19
Extras	13
Total	152

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	M.	R.	W.	R.
Mr. Coombs	162	3	5	43
Mr. Stileman	18	2	2	50
Mr. Otto	4	0	0	14
Mr. Powell	7	0	2	29
Mr. Christie	1	0	0	6

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr J Monteath, l-b-w Airey	22
Mr E E Christie, c Chinoy, b Ling	34
Mr J E O Jukes, c and b Airey	20
Mr S N Powell, c Wilson, b Ling	2
Mr H E Harrington, b Ling	3
Mr E A Elliott, b Umfreville	14
Mr P M D Sanderson, c Airey, b Umfreville	19
Mr E Priestley, not out	17
Mr C E Stileman, not out	26
Mr E E Coombs, Mr A H Otto — Did not bat	
Extras	10
Total for 7 wickets	170

ISLAM GYMKHANA *vs.* DHULIA GYMKHANA.

This match was played at Dhulia on Saturday last :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

H C Tyabji, b Campbell	6
C Mall, c Kulkerni, b Kotwal	52
B A Razak, c Niphad, b Campbell	2
A Aziz, c Kotwal, b Campbell	2
Pir Mohamed, b Kulkerni	0
Abs. c Niphadkar, b Kulkerni	9
T Mullaji, b Kelly	3
Ismail, not out	11
H C Tyabji, b Kotwal	1
Jamal, c Kemp, b Kelly	16
Omerc, c Niphadkar, b Kelly	0
Jan Mohamed, run out	1
Extras	9
Total	114

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°₀° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1906.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

AMONG the papers laid on the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council in the Poona Council Hall, which closed yesterday, was an instructive letter for the Director of Public Instruction on the subject of the utilisation of the annual grant of Rs. 1,67,000 made by the Government of India for the development of Technical and Industrial Education, with a Resolution thereon by the Government of Bombay. From this document it appears that the proposals were laid before Government, involving an initial expenditure of Rs. 5,42,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,28,070. A detailed scheme was drawn up at the last Educational Conference in Bombay and this was added to by the local Government. In a Resolution issued in January last, the Director of Public Instruction was requested to report, having regard to the fact that the Government of India did not intend to make any contribution towards non-recurring expenditure, which of the proposals should be taken up first and how the recurring grant of Rs. 1,67,000 should be utilised in the current year. This he has done, giving prominence to the Poona College of Science, the Technical Institute, and the School of Art in Bombay which, to a great extent, provide the foundations on which an approved system of Technical Instruction in this Presidency may be reared. The expenditure proposed for the Technical Institute is Rs. 85,000 initial and Rs. 15,000 recurring. An outlay of something over a lakh is estimated for Students' Quarters, or Rs. 92,000 exclusive of the site. Government proposed to find one-third of this money and the Board's contribution is therefore reduced to Rs. 75,000. The Director of Public Instruction consequently proposes to give an equal amount from the Technical grant in the current and next years. This suggestion is approved and as regards the Students' Quarters Government does not propose for the present to give more than thirty thousand rupees which is nearly equal to one-third of the estimated cost, exclusive of the value of the site, which value should not be taken into account. The Director's proposal to give a further sum of ten thousand rupees in 1908-09 if the Board is able to find additional funds for development is also approved and plans and estimates for the quarters are to be submitted to Government. The Director of Public Instruction is strongly of opinion that the full amount asked for should be given, being confident that the liberality of Government is fully justified and will be amply repaid in the near future by the large development in the importance and efficiency of this institution.

As to the School of Art it is set down that the revised scheme prepared by Mr. C. L. Burns has been forwarded to Government by the Director. It involves an initial outlay of close upon two lakhs of rupees and, including recurring expenditure, the whole scheme is estimated to cost in the aggregate Rs. 3,37,362 in six years. Such a large amount assigned to a single institution, says the Resolution, can only be assigned at the cost of other equally deserving institutions and his Excellency the Governor-in-Council agrees with the Hon'ble Mr. Giles in thinking that that Mr. Burns has provided for the initial expenditure on a very liberal scale, So the Government approves of Mr. Giles' proposal to reduce the estimate by practically three-quarters of a lakh. Thus Mr. Burns will have to content himself with a scheme which will fall short of his desires and will have to be content with a half and half concern that perhaps he would rather have been without. The Director desired that "a weaving school should be maintained by Government under the supervision of Mr. Churchill of the D. M. Petit Industrial School at Ahmednagar, or, in other words, that the American Mission Weaving School at Ahmednagar should be taken over by Government." But neither the American Mission nor Mr. Churchill desires to hand over the school to Government. In view of this fact and of the growing importance of the schoool and Mr. Churchill's operations, the Director has modified his views and thinks it would be better to encourage the experimental school at Ahmednagar by a liberal subsidy. Perhaps the Mission and Mr. Churchill would prefer to be left to themselves—in which case Government might be induced to be more generous to the School of Art and give us one thoroughly well found and equipped institution instead of so many makeshifts. A preliminary enquiry is to be made by an expert into the leather industry and the possibility of establishing a school in tanning and leather dressing and the unfortunate Director is urged not to let the matter be deferred. What an educational official can be expected to know of leather or of textile industries is not very much, but Government apparently considers he should be omniscient.

Special schools also come in for attention in the document we refer to. It is proposed that an initial expenditure of Rs. 38,000 and recurring Rs. 8,000 shall be devoted to the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Textile Institute, at Ahmedabad. Government is pledged to aid the institution for which it is now asked to give a grant of Rs. 37,500 to meet half the cost of building and machinery for the school, the other half being met by Mr. Madhavlal's son, and an annual maintenance grant of Rs. 7,600, Government has agreed to this, though it is not quite fair that the institution should ask for any grant at all. If the founder's gift was insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended, the offer should have been declined. But it was not, and Government expresses a hope that this work, which has been under consideration since 1900, will now be executed as expeditiously as possible. Government asks for information on the subject of the local assets, but we fear it is not with the idea of disallowing the recurring expenditure, even during construction, and giving it, as might easily be done, to the Bombay School of Art. The Director, who has modified his opinion on several subjects, might modify it on this too. He was once an advocate of a Technical School for Karachi, but now he considers it would be better to pay especial attention to certain local crafts in Sind than to spend money on an ordinary technical school in Karachi. He was learnt from the Educational Inspector that there is now no chance of the sum of twenty thousand rupees offered for school being contributed. In these circumstances the idea of establishing a Central Technical School at Karachi should be abandoned for the present and the Director of Public Instruction asked to submit, in consultation with the Commissioner, proposals for encouraging the local industries of Sind. Other existing approved schools are to be assisted; scholarships and the grants-in-aid to be provided for, and special allotments granted here and there, but we regret that the scheme for making the School of Art what it should be has been so unmercifully crushed.

THE LEPER QUESTION.

It is subject for congratulation that the Honourable Mr. Procter should have opened the discussion of the Leper question at the Council Meeting on Saturday, and we can only hope the matter will not now be allowed to rest until the Authorities have powers to control effectively this section of the population. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, with the obvious desire of impressing and satisfying Mr. Procter, assured him that "some members of the Corporation are interesting themselves in the question." Such good tidings ought, no doubt, to be very satisfying and convincing, but such, alas, is our cynicism—born of long acquaintance with the Corporators and their ways—that it carries to us no conviction, not even a message of hope, and we shall be surprised if any greater value is placed on it by Mr. Procter or the public. Moreover, the question as raised by us last Wednesday is really an Imperial one, and requires much more than the interest of some members of the Corporation—valuable as that interest undoubtedly is in Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola's opinion. As regards his statement that the crowd of vagrant lepers in the city is the result of the attractive character of the Matunga Leper Asylum, we would like to say that in our opinion this is a dangerous fallacy. We have considerable knowledge of the Matunga Leper Asylum. Last week was not the first time that the Lepers in the streets had attracted enquiry from us: and we express the opinion with some emphasis that there is little, indeed, to support Mr. Ibrahim's statement, but very much to contradict it and to establish the fact that it is the City itself with its misguided charity which is responsible for the mischief. We are well aware that there are one or two recorded instances in which Lepers have been known to come from immense distances to the Matunga Asylum—in one case from far beyond the borders of India; but too much has been made of these by the Corporation, in the desire to impress Government that Matunga was doing much more than its share. We need not, however, pursue this point, as it is quite secondary to the main consideration of clearing the Lepers out of our streets. Once that is accomplished, we can discuss where they came from. Mr. Ibrahim questions whether we are justified in creating in the midst of Bombay—we assume by this he means Matunga—a colony of lepers from the whole country and outside—a view which has been elsewhere expressed with some authority: but with all respect to expert opinion, we consider that no sane person can for a moment believe that a duly segregated colony of Lepers at Matunga—which, by the way, is not "in the midst of Bombay"—could possibly present one-thousandth part the offence and danger to the City that we now suffer through having the contagion stalking through every street. If we were building a new Asylum, the idea of having it farther from Bombay might deserve consideration; but as we now have it at Matunga, and as it would be as hard to change it as to show that the situation is dangerous to the City, we think the long drawn out discussion to which Mr. Ibrahim alludes, should give way to the urgent need of getting the danger out of our immediate vicinity. If the question is now discussed in the leisurely manner that has prevailed in the past, the present generation will be dead and buried before anything practical is done; and we say this despite the grateful tidings that "some members of the Corporation are interesting themselves in the question."

TOOLEY STREET AND THE POSTMEN.

THE assumption of the right of the Three Tailors of Tooley-street to speak for the people of England was little more amusing than the action of the handful of lawyers and schoolmasters, who, following the example of their kind on the Bengal side, have interposed in the matter of the Postmen's strike. They got up a meeting at Thakoredwar on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Vishvanath Parbhuram Vaid, barrister-at-law presiding, and among the speakers were Principal Padhye and Mr. Talcherkar. With them we take it,—as their names are mentioned—in this movement are Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Vithaldas V. Jarajani and Mr. Motilal K. Kapadia. They are to be a Committee to represent "the true state of things" to the highest postal authorities and to Government. Another Committee was formed "to watch the interests of the public." This was deemed necessary because in the opinion of the meeting "the strike has caused dislocation and disorganisation in the delivery of letters, and especially of money orders, value payable parcels, and so forth, which had caused immense inconvenience to the public, and which does not seem likely to abate by extraneous help and raw recruits, by whom the Department has been endeavouring to get the work of the strikers done." We should like to know who authorised these people to speak for the public of Bombay and how they justify the above assertion which, to say the least, is grossly misleading. As has been stated in our columns and in those of our contemporaries, the public has suffered remarkably little inconvenience and the Post Office authorities are sincerely to be congratulated on the admirable manner in which they attacked and overcame the enormous difficulty with which they were faced. By the end of the present week the new hands will be thoroughly efficient and the fact that there has been a strike will have been almost forgotten by the general public. If not, and the new arrangement fails to work satisfactorily, we may expect representations from the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association, duly constituted bodies, entitled to speak on behalf of the public, and these will rightly have more weight than the fulminations of any self-elected Committee of meddlesome busybodies.

SURVEYING CEYLON.

THE Administration Report of Mr. P. D. Warren on the work of the Ceylon Survey Department has one note ringing through it from end to end, namely overwork. Presumably the man on the spot would say that under pay might be included, but that, it seems, would be only the usual complaint which is heard everywhere, for twenty-six temporary surveyors were engaged to cope with the extra work which has been thrown on the department owing to the boom in rubber lands. This was scarcely felt in the Southern Province, but in anticipation of demands for land special demarcations were made, only to prove of little use after all, as the planters practically ignored the hill plots for low lying ground. In other provinces the number of applications for rubber land, both on lease and purchase, is threatening to seriously dislocate routine necessary work. On the surveying of one tract depends, in great measure, the future prosperity of Uva, for it is held that without doubt the Crown land from Bibile to Butale will rapidly develop into one of the most valuable and populous portions of the island. How far the work will be carried out, however, is a difficult point. The close of the year saw the Superintendent with his hands full of rubber-land work calling imperatively for completion so that it might be ready for planting at the beginning of this monsoon. The back of this work would now seem to have been broken, but it is anticipated that the Department will be kept working at high pressure for the next few years, and this is easily translatable into the fact that Ceylon's progress is more and more assured.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Peninsular," with the outward Mails of the 10th instant left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Indian Trooping season commences on the sixth of September.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th July shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 234,663 maunds and Rs. 41,741 in the earnings.

THE hearing of the Tongoo rebellion case has commenced at Oktwin, a Rangoon correspondent writes. There are 19 accused persons some of whom are Buddhist monks. One witness deposed that a plot had been conceived to tear up the railway line with the assistance of four hundred villagers.

WE are informed that the Duke of Devonshire has consented to become a Vice-President of the Decimal Association and also that, during the last few weeks, a number of additional Members of Parliament have promised their support in the House of Commons.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway for the week ending 30th June, amounted to Rs. 1,926, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 170. The total earnings from the 1st of January to the 30th of June were Rs. 52,012, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,626.

ON the 13th instant the Governor of Ceylon presided at a public meeting in the Legislative Chamber at Colombo to inaugurate local centres of the St. John Ambulance Association. Practical demonstration in First Aid was given.

ONE of the main provisions of Mr. Meyer's scheme for the redistribution of Divisional charges, is the cutting up of both Madura and North Arcot into two Districts. Madura is to be divided into Madura and Ramnad Districts and in North Arcot a new District will be made with its headquarters at Vellore, some taluqs from Salem being included in it. The scheme has been for the past six months with the Government of India and will probably remain there some time longer.

IT is not generally known, say the *Statesman*, to what an extent the interest of the public suffer through the extraordinary incompetence of the Indian Telegraph Department. The daily papers of this country do their utmost to supply their Readers with all the latest news, and it will be generally agreed that, having regard to the vast distances which have to be covered, they are remarkably successful in their efforts. But their efficiency in this respect is seriously interfered with by the failure of the Telegraph Department to realise the exigencies of journalism.

THE enumeration honours gained by the Health Department of Bombay have been contested by the Mayor of a small village in the Tun in France. That ingenious and bold official was much disturbed by the decreasing population of his country and his patriotic heart was as determind as the soul of the most loyal municipal official that the census of his village showed an increase in the numbers of the people and so he proceeded to work in a manner delightful to the spirit of Bombay enumerator. He would not trouble the people to give information; he would fill up the papers himself according to his own ideas of what the population ought to be, his soul burning with desire to show an increase in the young generation. He added to each family a boy here, or a girl or two there; and even twins, his earnest mind did not omit to record. The effort surpassed the heroic efforts of Bombay.

WRITING on Kew Gardens in the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. Harold Spender says "Parliament need not grudge a little money to Kew, for it bears fruit a houndredfold. There are many wonderful cases of the magic results produced in our Colonies and Dominions by the Kew seedlings, but one or two will serve for illustration. In 1890 Kew sent out to the Gold Coast some cocoa seeds which in 1891 produced an export of £4 worth of cocoa; that export had grown in 1904 to £200,000, and is forming the chief industry, both for white and black man, of the small settlement to which it was sent. Another case. A generation ago Kew introduced the wattle plant from Australia into Natal. Its cultivation there: had been taken up by an energetic barrister. In 1886 the produce exported from Natal amounted only to 111lb. In 1903 it had mounted to 70,581 lb, and now forms one of the staple industries of the colony. Business men may reflect on that when they sneer at science. "But the most wonderful case is that of the rubber plant, the most difficult and evasive thing in the vegetable world. A rubber tree that is hardly distinguishable from the real article may give you a product which breaks at a touch. In this case Kew brought a rubber plant from Brazil which proved wonderfully suited to the climate of our possessions in the far south-east. That rubber tree is now grown all over the Malay Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Borneo, and Sarawak, and brings both industry and profit to that part of the earth. After these miracles it seems but a prosaic theme to dwell on the part that Kew plays as a school. Sixty gardeners are always in training there. They are drawn from men who have already been employed for not less than five years in gardens or nurseries. They attend lectures, and receive a special training in the culture of foreign plants, as well as the general practice that Kew Gardens affords. At the end of their time they are sent to appointments all over the world, but specially in our Colonies skilled men are thus provided for India and Ceylon, South Africa and the Gold Coast, and our Governors and Colonial Governments are provided with advisers who may prevent them from making fatal blunders in developing the flora of their various Colonies."

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME.

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

SYNOPSIS of former chapters.—Jacob Tawse, a Hebrew money lender, is found by the caretaker of his offices, Mrs. Zeal, apparently murdered. A woman's stocking stuffed with sand is found in the office, and in the presence of several witnesses Tawse rouses up sufficiently to utter words which arouse suspicion against Rebecca Mendoza his niece. The second chapter introduces us to Mrs. Benhillo's boarding house, where a meeting takes place between Marion Wallace and her lover Roland Carver, whilst Marion's father, Sir Athelstan, is absent attending the inquest on Tawse, Marion speaks of Tawse as having been her father's old school fellow. Roland Carver appears to be hiding some trouble.

CHAPTER III.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

It was true what Sir Athelstan said. The jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Rebecca Mendoza, and the police went at once to arrest her, at an address found amongst the dead man's papers. But the bird had flown. Miss Mendoza, the old cousin, a beady-eyed woman with a bad temper, said that Rebecca had gone to the theatre on the eighth of November at five o'clock, and had not returned again. She had left her home in evening dress, and Miss Mendoza the elder had not received a single line from her, even to ask that some clothes might be sent.

Of course this information made the police all the more certain that the girl was guilty. It was on the night of the eighth that Tawse had been killed, between seven and eight, so it was probable that Rebecca, in place of going to the theatre, had sought out her uncle, and had killed him in the way now so well known to the public. Apparently from the fact that many papers were missing from the safe she had committed the crime to gain possession of certain documents, though what these might be no one knew. Even Miss Mendoza the elder professed her inability to explain, and what is more, did not admit for one moment that Rebecca was guilty.

"It is all nonsense," said Miss Mendoza while her dark eyes flashed fire. "Rebecca would not hurt a fly. She was always a kind girl, and considering Jacob's temper got on very well with him. Besides, as she was to inherit his money, and I suppose will now, there was no reason why she should kill him." "No," added the old lady resolutely, "if anyone killed Jacob it is one of those people he robbed. He was always a robber and a thief."

It will thus be seen that the authorities did not gain much information from Miss Mendoza. A small reward was offered by the Government, but nothing came of it, as doubtless anyone who could have given information did not think the mean sum of money was worth earning. There appeared also paragraphs in the papers, and various theories were set forth as to how and why the girl had made away with the man whose money she was to inherit. But after a few days public interest died away. Mr. Tawse's lawyers took possession of his chamber, and of what papers remained, and cleared everything out. Shortly the dead man and his tragic end were forgotten, save by certain people, who had cause to regret his decease, and its results.

In this way. Many people had borrowed money from the man, and had given various securities, not always according to law. Tawse had been engaged in various shady dealings, with various aristocratic clients, therefore these were considerably ruffled when they heard that the safe had been rifled. Many expected that there would be trouble, but as time went on, and nothing was heard of the guilty niece, they began to breathe more freely. Seeing that if she appeared and used the stolen papers she would be arrested for the crime, those who had given over to Tawse several compromising documents were more at rest in their minds.

In the meantime, Tawse was buried, and his will was read. Sir Athelstan did not return to Brighton on the Monday as Marion had anticipated, although he declined to explain his reason for remaining in foggy London. Marion, on the whole, did not mind, although she disliked the grey, dull weather of the metropolis. She was under the same roof as Roland, and met him at times when Sir Athelstan was out of the way. Mrs. Benhillo managed these meetings without appearing to do so, for she approved of Roland's good looks and sunny disposition, although she had remarked lately that he had a tendency to gloom. About this she spoke to him one day, shortly after the burial of Tawse.

"What is the matter, Mr. Carver?" she asked abruptly, when she came up to his room with his account. "You are worried, and I don't like to see you worried. If it's a matter of money," Mrs. Benhillo pushed back the gold, "do not pay me."

Roland laughed, but was touched nevertheless at her kindness, as he knew Mrs. Benhillo had her troubles also. "No, I'm all right as regards money," he said, "you can take up that gold with a light heart. I am worried, I don't deny, but it's not money. Thank you, though, for your kindness, Mrs. Benhillo. I shall not forget it. By the way, when Mr. Mallett calls will you have him sent up here."

Mrs. Benhillo, who was at the door, turned in her swan-like way at the sound of the name, and grew a trifle pale. "Mr. Mallett," she said, "is he coming here?"

"Yes. I received a note from him yesterday, saying that he intended to call on private business this morning. Why do you look so startled, Mrs. Benhillo? Do you know him?"

"No," said the landlady, with an obvious effort. "I have never met him,—that is, I might have, but I am not sure. I thought—I thought"—she looked nervously at Roland. "Does he come to see you about Miss Wallace?"

"Oh, you know of that, do you? I can't say. If he does, he will not find me ready to give Miss Wallace up. He's wasting his time if he comes to see me on such a matter."

Mrs. Benhillo moved forward quickly, and placed a warning hand on the young man's arm. "Don't offend Mr. Mallett," said she.

"Oh, confound it," cried Carver, his blood on fire at once, "why not?"

"He is a dangerous man."

"I don't care what he is. He shall not interfere in my business. But I thought you did not know him."

"I knew his father," said Mrs. Benhillo, "and the son is the same."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that both father and son are bad men. The father is dead, but his wickedness lives on in the son, God forgive me for saying so. Don't make an enemy of him. Mr. Carver."

"It's too late for that," said Carver with a shrug. "Not that I care, but Mallett hates me like poison."

Mrs. Benhillo wrung her hands, and seemed much distressed. "If there is any trouble between you, come to me," she said in a low tone, and left the room more hastily than usual.

Carver was surprised. He did not understand the landlady's mysterious hints, and it was the first time he had heard her mention Mallett. Altogether the landlady was most mysterious, and Roland recalled also how Marion had remarked her startled looks when she had heard that Sir Athelstan and the dead money-lender were old school-friends. "I wonder if Mrs. Benhillo knows anything about Tawse," muttered Roland.

He had no time to think out an answer to this, for at the time the door opened to admit his expected visitor. Owen Mallett was a small man, colourless, and clean shaven, with a bland smile and a fawning manner. He did not look like a gentleman, yet, on the authority of Sir Athelstan, was supposed to have good blood in his veins. On several occasions Roland had met him at the Brighton House, and had never liked him, even before he learned that Mallett had dared to raise his eyes to Marion. Now, of course, Roland, the fiery, hated the little barrister, and looking at him, bowing in the room at this very moment, wondered how Sir Athelstan could bring himself to give his only daughter to such a bounder. But, of course, as Carver was playing the part of host, he masked his feelings, and welcomed Mallett politely.

"You are surprised to see me, Carver," said the barrister, when he had loosened his overcoat, and was seated by the fire.

"I am, Mr. Mallett," said Roland, intimating by his speech that the visitor was taking a liberty in addressing him in so free and easy a manner. "May I ask why you have come?"

"Oh, I know we are not friends," said Mallett, grinning like a Cheshire cat, and rubbing his thin hands.

"Speak for yourself. I have never given you a thought. Please to say what your business is?"

"Rather a difficult matter," observed the other, rubbing his smooth chin, and smiling as blandly as ever, "you may think me rude."

"Ah," Roland kept his temper very well considering, "perhaps you had better give me the opportunity of judging."

The barrister crocked one thin finger and scratched his nose, which resembled that of a bird of prey. "Miss Wallace and her father have been here for over a fortnight," said he meditatively.

"What business is that of yours?" asked Carver sharply, and restraining a wild desire to kick the impertinent little creature out of the room, "Did you come to tell me that?"

"I did, and also that you were away for a fortnight."

"On private business which does not concern you, sir."

"During that time—say about the eighth, Jacob Tawse was murdered."

Roland who had sat down sprang to his feet. "What is the meaning of that speech?"

"Well," said Mallett, leaning back comfortably in his chair, "I just thought that you might be able to explain how Tawse came by his death."

Carver turned crimson. "What do you mean?"

"I think you know."

"I do not know," said Roland, who from red grew pale, and whose hands were clenched.

"What about your brother?"

Roland stepped back a pace. "My brother," he faltered.

"Your brother Fred, who is younger than you, and who is not quite so honourable," sneered Mallett venomously. "Oh, yes, Fred Carver could borrow money from Tawse—"

"How do you know that?" asked Roland, who had sat down, and speaking in a suffocating voice.

Mallett rose and seemed to dominate the other man. "Because," said he imperiously, "I often assisted Tawse in his business."

"Then you must have done some dirty work," sneered Carver.

"Pooh," rejoined the other good-humouredly, "talk like that does not hurt me. You can bark, but you dare not bite."

Roland rose suddenly. "Dare I not—" and he made a stride forward, till he was within an inch of the Barrister's sharp nose. Mallett did not budge, but grinned derisively.

"Not unless you want your brother Fred charged with forgery."

"Forgery!" Roland went red and white again, and fell back.

"And perhaps murder."

With a spring, Carvar seized his tormentor by the throat. "You lying devil," he cried, shaking him, "how dare you say that. What do you know—how dare you accuse—ar—r—" he flung the little man into the arm-chair, and stood over him tall and terrible. "Speak, before I break every bone in your body."

Mallett snarled, but still tried to smile. "I'll make you pay for this, Mr. Carver," said he savagely, and arranging his crumpled collar. "You know well enough that your brother Fred forged the name of Tawse; and Tawse, had he not been murdered, was going to have him arrested. The forged bill has been stolen from the rifled safe," added Mallett, pointing a long finger at the panting young man, "and you refuse to explain where you were on the night of the eighth."

"Hound. Do you accuse me of murder!"

"No," Mallett chuckled. "But I daresay your brother Fred killed—"

"It's a lie. Rebecca Mendoza is guilty."

"Pooh," said Mallett rising, and beginning to button his overcoat. "She had nothing to do with it. I know that for a fact."

"Then you know where she is?"

"No, I don't. I wish I did. I have an account to settle with that young lady. But she's innocent of the crime, so I shan't settle it in that way. Your brother Fred is guilty."

"I defy you to prove that."

"Ah. Then you admit that you were with him during the fortnight that you were absent from London."

"I admit nothing."

"Not even that you and Fred Carver were in London on the night of the eighth."

"It's a lie," said Roland savagely.

"Oh, I think not. I can prove much more than you fancy," said Mallett, "but what I have come to say is this. That if you will give up Marion, you shall be left alone.

"I forbid you to call Miss Wallace Marion, and I refuse to give her up to a hound like you."

"Civil words, if you please, Carver. I hold the whip hand. If you do not give up Miss Wallace—since you insist on that name—at once, I tell the police what I know."

"And what do you know?"

"That I shall tell the police," said Mallett, moving to the door.

Carver, shaking and white, sprang after him.

"Stop," he said in a low voice, almost inaudible from excess of passion, "give me time to answer what you demand."

"Oh, certainly," said Mallett coolly. "You shall have a week. Give up Marion, and your brother Fred shall go free: refuse, and he shall be arrested for the forgery."

"You can't do that: you have not the bill, and—"

"Quite so," said Mallett hastly, and with a note of triumph in his thin voice, "because Fred stole the bill from the safe, and—"

"He did not kill Tawse. He was never near the place. Give me a week to think over the matter, and"—Roland stopped, clenching his hands angrily at having to speak thus to the man he hated.

"A week then," replied Mallett, with an insulting smile, "and oh, since it is probable that I may marry Marion, you will be pleased to hear that Jacob Tawse left all his money—some twenty thousand a year—to his old school friend, Sir Athelstan Wallace."

(To be continued on Thursday.)

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THE VALPARAISO EARTHQUAKE.

DAMAGE EXTENDS TO SANTIAGO.

Over Five Hundred Killed.

CABLES STILL INTERRUPTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

A despatch from Santiago, dated the 18th instant, says that the earthquake extended over a zone of two degrees.

Many public and private buildings in Santiago are greatly damaged, the losses amounting to about two million dollars.

The mortality at Santiago is estimated roughly, at thirty and at Valparaiso 500. The firemen at Santiago have gone to Valparaiso to quell the widespread fires there.

The villages of Quillota, Melipilla, San Antonio and Llaillai have been ruined and many killed and injured at Talca Rengo and San Fernando.

Until the telegraphs are fully restored, the extent of the disaster is uncertain.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

According to the latest accounts direct from Santiago about 50 were killed at Valparaiso and fifty at Santiago. No English casualties took place.

There seem to be many public buildings including the Ministry of the Interior and the Palace of the Congress at Santiago damaged.

LATER.

The estimates of the mortality at Valparaiso continue to vary immensely, but it is believed it is relatively small in comparison with the enormous damage done. The hotels are standing and all the occupants safe.

The inhabitants are hurdled together in the Mills, parks and on the beach and also on the shipping.

The water mains are burst and water and food are lacking.

THE KRONSTADT MUTINY.

More Outrages at Warsaw.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Ten of the Kronstadt mutineers have been sentenced to death and 122 to penal servitude for life.

Three bombs have been thrown at the carriage of the Governor-General of Warsaw, who was not hurt, but is suffering from severe nervous prostration.

THE PERSECUTION OF GREEKS.

Great Exodus from Bulgaria.

THE PORTE'S APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Six thousand Greek families have left Bulgaria, fearing the excesses of the Bulgarians, and have taken refuge at Adrianople.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The Porte has circularized the Powers calling attention to the serious danger, arising from the anti-Greek movement in Bulgaria.

EGYPTIAN PRINCE KILLED.

Result of a Motor Accident in France.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Prince Ebrahim Mahommed, who was injured in the motor-car accident in France, has died of his injuries.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.

Opposing Home Rule.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

At a large Orange Demonstration held at Armagh a letter was read from Colonel Saunderson urging the Loyalists to resist Home Rule to the death.

PLOT AGAINST PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

Italian Anarchist Arrested at Marseilles.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The Marseilles police have descovered a plot to assassinate President Fallieres during his visit to Marseilles and have arrested an Italian Anarchist named Arillo.

THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

Support of French Opinion.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The French paper the *Journal de Debats* publishes a letter signed by a group of Frenchmen established in Egypt who hope that England will continue to work for the progress of Egypt and declare that the recent British precautions are fully justifiable.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The King and Queen of Spain have returned to Cowes.

THE QUEEN'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Queen Alexandra has gone to Norway.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 19.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day. The same Company's s.s. India left for Colombo and Australia also at 8 pm. to-day.

KING AND KAISER.

SECURING THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Important Effects of the Kronberg Visit.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

A remarkable article has appeared in the *Nord Deutsche Zeitung*, which says that the meeting between King Edward and the Kaiser at Kronberg was another stage on the road to an improvement in the relations between the peoples, the Governments, and the rulers of Great Britain and Germany Serious political questions were broached during free. and friendly conversations between the two Sovereigns at Kronberg, and the paper adds : "We know this was done in the spirit of further consolidating the European peace."

DANGERS OF LEVEL CROSSINGS.

Ballast Train Runs into a Tram Car.

TWO KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 20.

What might have resulted in a very serious accident occurred at the level crossing here, near the Penitentiary. On Saturday evening, about 4-45 the Ballast train from the Beach station passed the crossing to the Egmore station, where shunting operations were carried on. The gate was closed against the train and street traffic was resumed, while quite unexpectedly the Driver, acting, it is alleged, under instructions from the Guard backed his engine on to a tram-car with trailer which was just then passing over the crossing. The hindmost carriage of the train, after smashing the gate, ran into the tram-car. Seven coolies who were standing on the footboard were injured; three very seriously, and two have since then died. Fortunately, it is said, a constable warned the Engine-driver. or the accident would have been far more serious.

ELECTRIC POWER IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The Expenditure for Mussoorie Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 20.

Progress is being made with the Electric Power and Lighting Scheme in the United Provinces. The work in connection with the Cawnpore Electric Trams will shortly begin. The current United Provinces *Gazette* publishes a Draft of the Order and Agreement for the construction of Electric Trams in the Lucknow Cantonments by the British Eastern Electric Power Company. A similar Order and Agreement for trams within the Municipal limits has been adopted. Progress is also being made with the Water and Electric Lighting and Power Scheme for Mussoorie, for which the expenditure by the Municipality of seven lakhs thirty thousand rupees has been sanctioned in this Scheme. The Bhatta Falls are to be utilised in generating electric power.

THE "SHAH" LINE SERVICE.

Tuticorin and Colombo Sailing Stopped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 20.

I learn from Tuticorin that the "Swadeshi" venture, known as the "Shah" line service, between Tuticorin and Colombo has been discontinued from yesterday under instructions from the proprietor. Trouble has been brewing for some time owing to the altered attitude of Mr. Essaji Tajbhoy, Shipowner, Bombay, who had contracted with the Native Merchants to run his steamers between Tuticorin and Colombo for a few months till October. During the two and a half months' service Mr. Essaji Tajbhoy is said to have realised Rs. 10,000 over the guaranteed earnings, but the stopping of the service under the pretext that the accounts are being delayed has caused profound feeling of surprise and dissatisfaction among the mercantile community.

MR. J. WILSON PROCEEDS ON LEAVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

Mr. J. Wilson, Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department to the Government of India, will go on three months' leave in November and Mr. E. D. Maclagan, Officiating Chief Secretary, Punjab, will officiate. The acting appointment was offered to Mr. R. H. Craddock, of the Central Province Commission, but on private grounds he was unable to accept it.

SUGARCANE PROSPECTS IN UNITED PROVINCES.

A Full Yield Anticipated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 20.

Half of the sugarcane of British India is grown in the United Provinces, where this year there has been an increase in the area under sugar, from 12 to 14 million acres. Probably it is the present high price of raw sugar combined with the favourable rains at sowing time, that has thus stimulated the cultivation of the cane in the United Provinces. A full normal yield is in prospect.

TRAINING MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

Unfounded Rumour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 20.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says :—We hear from Home that there is no intention of reviving the abolished Depot Mountain Battery formerly stationed at Newport Monmouthshire. Drafts for Mountain Batteries in India will be prepared by Garrison Companies at Home and sent to India where they will receive the special training requisite for Mountain gunners and drivers. Mountain Batteries in India now number eight—Nos. 1, 3, and 9 at Quetta, Nos. 2 and 7 at Jutogh and Nos. 5, 6 and 8 at the Murree Hills.

UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS IN DHARBHANGA.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARBHANGA, AUGUST 18.

The floods here are not receding and men and cattle are alike in distress. Rice is selling at 6 seers per rupee. The two kitchen-houses, opened by the Collector are much appreciated.

Incessant rain with dense mist still continues and Darjeeling tea is collapsing.

CLOSE OF THE OPIUM ADULTERATION CASE.

Judgment to be Delivered on Wednesday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 20.

In the absence of Mr. Eardley Norton, who was unable to appear till Monday, but for whom the Court would not grant adjournment, Mr. DeSantos, Barrister, eloqently addresssed the Court for the defence in the Opium Adulteration Case on Saturday. He said that the complaint about adulteration was untrue and based on malicious rumours. No impurities, harmful to the person had been found, in the seized samples, such as strychnine sangzira or gum. The Counsel dwelt on the inconsistencies in the Prosecution evidence and in the evidence of the Medical experts for the prosecution, which showed that a rupee's worth of opium contained 8 annas' worth of the pure drug after t'e impurities were removed. He relied on the authoritative methods of opium manufacture, as also on its effects on Standard authora and that said Colonel Little's and Dr. Jevanji's evidence for the defence fully confirmed these. He also referred to the Report of the Bombay Analyst, which proved that there was no adulteration. Under Section 108 of the Hyderabad Evidence Act, Counsel contended that no conviction against the accused could lie unless the evidence of an accomplice was corroborated, though it might be in British India, and under Section 6 of the Hyderabad Opium Act, not even the Prime Minister of Hyderabad could take any action. In conclusion, Mr. DeSantos said a great responsibility rested on him, as he felt the eyes of the public were upon him and what he said there would be read throughout India. But that the responsibility on the Court was a thousand times greater, and he hoped in acquitting his clients the Court would do credit to the Hyderabad State. The Public Prosecutor briefly replied in Urdu, merely going over the evidence of the witnesses and asking for a conviction. Judgment will be delivered on Wednesday.

THE "UMTA" SAFELY TOWED IN TO PORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 20.

The steamer Umta has been safely towed into port by the steamer Ethiopia, which picked her up in the North Channel, where the disabled vessed was found drifting in a north-westerly direction.

INDIGO AND JUTE PROSPECTS.

Squeezing a Bear Market.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 20.

Latest reports from the Indigo-growing districts state that floods have materially damaged khoonlies and in some plantations completely obliterated all prospects of a khoonlie mahai and the weather continues bad. Owing to the unprofitable results of the manufacture of Jute fabrics or what are called heavy goods, the Calcutta Jute Mills have been discussing, during the past fortnight, the question of short-time, with a view to improving the demand for gunnies and at the same time lowering the abnormally high price ruling for jute. The Mills were unable to come to any agreement among themselves to effect a combined action, but a large majority of them have decided to shut down a considerable proportion of their sacking looms. This announcement has had a very steadying effect on the market and brought out a large number of orders, resulting in more business being done than has been the case for some time past.

CHOLERA IN SECUNDERABAD.

Another Victim in the Station Hospital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 20.

Cholera claimed another victim to-day *viz.*, Private Nutter, 13th Hussars, who was in the Station Hospital, Trimulgherry, suffering from enteric fever. Out of twelve seizures there have, up to the present, been eleven deaths. Private Pratt Manchester Regiment, is the only man remaiuing in the Hospital and he is on the road to recovery. Quinine and sulphuric acuid have been issued to British Troops.

IMPROVING SIMLA.

Mr. Danson to be Secretary to the Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

Mr. A. L. Danson, I. C. S., Junior Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, has been selected by the Punjab Government as Secretary to the Simla Improvement Commission, over which the Hon'ble Mr. Baker presides to the end of July.

MILITARY CHANGES IN ABEYANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 20.

The proposed moves of the Royal Field Artillery between South Africa and India and Home Stations will remain in abeyance for the present, pending further consideration.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN BURMA.

Scheme Sanctioned for its Expansion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

The Secretary of State for India has given sanction to a scheme for the gradual expansion of the Civil Veterinary Department in Burma.

A PERMANENT HEALTH OFFICER FOR SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a permanent Health Officer for Simla, who will be selected from among the junior officers of the Indian Medical Service and will draw, in addition to his full Regimental pay, a local allowance of Rs. 200 a month for the above duties.

THE EARNINGS OF INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

The net earnings of the Indian State Railways, though many lakhs better than that of last year, are 18 lakhs worse than the Budget Estimate, owing mainly to the falling off in the returns of the Great Indian Peninsula Railwaydue to poor traffic in wheat and cotton.

THE POONA SEASON.

Polo, Badminton and Dancing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 19.

THE Badminton tournament, played on the American system of handicapping, is over, after a fight which lasted nearly a fortnight. I think I told you, no one knew of the handicapping until the game was over, which kept up the interest pretty well to the finish. People, however, began rather to sigh, when it was found that Miss McIver, the best girl player in Poona, drew her father, Mr. McIver, whom no one can beat and the end was a foregone conclusion. They won 29 games out of 30, so that during the whole tournament they only lost one single game. Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Airy came next with 22 games and then Mrs. Jackson and Mr. McMahon with 17.

The greatest general excitement this week is the Junior Polo Tournament, which began on the 13th on the Poona ground; the play was good and fast, the ground being in the best possible condition. The first game was between the Royal Engineers and the Poona Horse, the latter team arriving from Aurangabad just in time to play at the advertised hour. The weather was lovely and a crowd of people turned out to see, I am sorry to say, the Royal Engineers very badly beaten. They made a grand fight against overwhelming odds and had no luck at all. The only goal scored by them was just at the last in the 5th Chukkar, when Leslie hit out clean and following the ball up got it through the posts. The game ended in 7 goals and 3 subs. to the Poona Horse and 1 goal and 2 subs. to the R. E's. Major Worman and Captain Henderson were umpires. The pavilion was well filled, many ladies taking a great interest in the game.

H. E. the Governor arrived a little late accompanied by Captain Meynell and other members of his Staff. He came straight from the Council Hall, where he had been attending an "At Home," given by the National Indian Association, which has for its object the providing of means for the better education of Indians and the drawing together of British and Indians in social contact. Mrs. Simcox is Honorary Secretary to the Association. When the Governor did turn up at the polo, he stayed to see the finish and followed the game keenly. The onlookers might have been counted by hundreds, as most of the ground was fringed by the Havaldars and men of the 33rd Cavalry from Ghorpuri who came to watch the second game, which was between their Regiment and the 29th Lancers. At first the 33rd seemed like having it their own way right up to the 4th Chukkar and then the 29th pulled themselves together more and played up, and it was impossible to foretell whose game it would be. In the end the Lancers scored 5 goals and 2 subs. to the 3 goals and 1 sub. to 33rd Cavalry. Kenworthy played well for his side and he and Wogan Browne did all they could, but towards the end, had no luck and after a grand fight were knocked out. The 29th Lancers played a remarkably good game and thoroughly deserved their success though much sympathy was felt for the local team. Among the many ladies present I noticed the kind face of Mrs. G. Richardson, who wore a most becoming gown of pale green check with a coral pink straw hat and Mrs. Whiteacre Allan looked well in a pale shade of oyster gray with a neat toque of the same lovely hue. Most of the ladies were clothed in very summery attire and made a bright touch of color looking back from across the polo ground towards the seats outside the pavilion. Yesterday's play opened with the 93rd Highlanders against the Royal Artillery. The latter were quite outclassed, both as to ponies and players. It was a one-sided game all through, and ended in 7 goals and 4 subs. to love. One could not help admiring the pluck of the R. A.'s putting in a team they must have known had no chance; they are new to the station and did not know the ground and must have underrated the powers of their opponents. The umpires were Captain Hartrard and Captain Cooper. After the tournament game was finished and just at the beginning of a scratch game between the 10th Hussars and the "Old World" an unfortunate accident occurred. "Reaper" a pony belonging to the Hussars came out galloping and looking very fit when just as the game commenced, he reeled over, bringing down its rider who, however, was not hurt. The poor beast made a gallant attempt to regain its feet, but sank back and died. It is believed that the noble creature died of a broken rib from a blow on its side, the bone having entered its heart.

A very happy little dance was given by three sporting ladies, to a few of their dancing friends, out at Resherville, Kirkee. This building belongs to the Poona Boat Club and contains, besides dressing rooms, one large centre room with a boarded floor and a nice deep verandah. The floor was polished up for the occasion and a tent pitched just below the verandah for refreshments and drinks. It was a nice idea well carried out and the hostesses worked hard to make the evening a success; flowers and ferns were everywhere and the beautiful trees which run down to the river's edge, afforded many pleasant sitting out places. The whole garden was gaily dressed with lanterns and coloured lights and looked most fascinating. The room itself was prettily decorated with festoons of pale yellow muslin, while ropes of yellow alamanders were swung from the centre lamp to the walls and the initials of the fair hostesses stood out in scarlet flowers. The band of the 121st Pioneers played some well known waltzes, the selection being made by the hostesses who preferred sweet Old World music to the jumpy tunes of modern times. Mrs. Butler, who with the other two ladies stood at the top of the big flight of steps to receive the guests, wore a pale yellow satin and sequin gown and on her hair was entwined a wreath of ivy leaves. Mrs. Radcliffe wore apple green crepe de chine with a fillet of pearls in her hair and Mrs. Baddeley was frocked in black net with green leaves nestling in her coiffeur. Each lady carried a bouquet of flowers to blend with her toilette and dancing was kept up till about one o'clock when all were loth to leave. Only dancing people being asked and the room not too full, it made dancing a delight and the entertainment a great success.

The Richardson football tournament begins this year on the 20th. It is anticipated that the entries will exceed those of any former year, as each Regiment of the Divisional Command is keen to appreciate the sporting instincts of our General. Cholera, which has never quite died down in Poona, has claimed one or two more victims lately, and troops are not allowed to go down certain roads in cantonments. We are advised not to indulge too freely in fruit and vegetables, but there is no cause for any great alarm at present.

We have sent over a representative crew from Poona to compete in the Madras and Calcutta Regattas and let us hope then will make a better show than last year. The names of those from whom we hope so much are

Captain Dorgan R. A. M. C. Lieutenant Baldwin (Stroke);
Lieutenant Graham. 121st Pioneers, and Lieutenant Mortimer (Cox)
Lieutenant Noke, R. A. M. C.

There was a large gathering of Masons in Poona and Kirkee, on Wednesday evening, at Lodge St. Andrew's when his Excellency Lord Lamington, Grand Master of All Scottish Free Masonry in India with the officers of the Lodge paid St. Andrew's a visit. His Excellency was received by Worshipful Brother Colonel Mills and welcomed by Worshipful Master Brother Barrett. The Governor made an appropriate speech and afterwards unveiled an oil painting of Worshipful Brother Pallonji Frenchman who is known as the only Parsee Scotchman and is spoken of as Bro: Mac Pallon. The portrait is the work of a Bombay artist and was much admired by His Excelleney who saw what a speaking likeness it was. At the termination of the proceedings the Brethren adjourned to the Banquet Hall where toasts were drunk and the meeting broke up after the company had been entertained with a choice selection of songs and music.

A flutter of excitement moved the merry hearts of all the young idea in Poona when Mrs. Gibb sent out invitations for a second dance to be held in her lovely house in Ganeshkhind. This time, the fair hostess invited only young people and chaperoned the girls herself. A few youthful married couples were among the happy throng and all enjoyed themselves as only young things can—have youth and beauty ever had enough of the light fantastic? Does it not remind one of Byron's verse which runs,

Seductive Waltz! to which the young Hussar
The whiskered votary of Waltz and war
His nights devotes in spite of spur and boot
A sight not matched since Orpheus and his lute

Mr. Gibb welcomed his guests at the door and Mrs. Gibb was to be found waiting for the debutantes in the drawing-room. She looked extremely well in black lace over white, festoons of pink roses on the bodice trailing down to the skirt, and round her throat she wore a necklace of turquoise. The ball-room presented a beautiful appearance decorated and banked up with roses and ferns. A large shamiana was pitched close to the verandah which afforded picturesque sitting-out places for rest between the dances. The floor was good and the programme included 13 dances and 3 extras, among them being two, 2-steps which many greatly approved of. The music was supplied by part of the East Lancashire's Band and most of the guests paid the hostess the compliment of not making a move till "The King" was played. The elder niece of the host was in pale pink silk and net and carried a bouquet of pink roses, while Miss Gwendoline Gibb looked sweet in all white with a bunch of lovely white roses in her hand. Refreshments were served, as before, in the Library and great was the appreciation thereof! Miss Kavanagh looked well in a rather dark shade of brown net and Miss Alexander very smart in a pretty daffodil yellow of some soft clingy material. Mrs. Bonus, one of our Poona beauties, also wore brown livened up, with bunches of shaded roses. Any trouble Mr. and Mrs Gibb had taken for their guests must have been more than compensated for by the way every one enjoyed themselves.

By the by with regard to a statement made in one of my letters, which reported that springs had been discovered underground where the new Jacob Sassoon Hospital is to be built, I have since discovered that my informant was wrong and that the work is being carried on. I much regret, that I put any trust in information given me by one who certainly was in a position to know.

A GLIMPSE OF KASHMIR.

THE varied pleasures and many fascinations of house boating in Kashmir, brings a greater number of visitors to these parts every year. The manifold changes of scenery, the delightful bracing air, the unique existence, all tend to make the life a perpetual source of enjoyment. The three days tonga journey from Murree to Baramoolla, in stages of 49, 50 and 28 miles respectively, are undoubtedly tiring and a little wearisome, but even these have a pleasure of their own, as you pass many things of interest and much beautiful scenery. The first peep of the snows after leaving Murree, is grand, glistening in the sunlight, as it plays upon the frosted whiteness of their surface, range after range, they stand out in all their arrogant grandeur, a slight foretaste of the perfection of beauty that is in store for you.

Then after a long and dusty drive along the sun-baked valleys, you make your first acquaintance with your future friend the Jhelum, a muddy insignificant little stream with no pretensions whatever, but appearances are deceptive and on halting for the night at the charming little Dak Bungalow at Domel, which is situated on its banks, the river has already become quite an imposing spectacle! Some yards farther down is the junction of that river with the Kishengunga and looming overhead a majestic snow mountain, 14,000 feet high, the whole effect, as you may imagine, is simply magnificent.

The next two days' journey is along the banks of the Jhelum and the scenery is much bolder and more open, the road has to cross several narrow gorges and in one or two places is cut out of the precipice with the river far below and is rather trying to sensitive nerves! The river here, too, is very turbulent and crashes over rocks and boulders needlessly intent on its head-long course. Natural springs, waterfalls, and little cascades, make the way very pleasant to look at, and during the last few miles, forests of deodar, with beautiful ferns and flowers abound, in vivid contrast to the lofty cliffs of dark slaty rock you pass in the earlier part of the day.

Baramoolla in itself is an ugly little town, though it has a picturesqueness of its own, with its popular bordered roads, forming avenues, quaint in their precise stiffness and the wondrous wealth of its blossom-laden apple trees. Here too, moored along the water's edge, are to be had house-boats of every size and kind, at quite nominal prices, from the unpretentious doonga to the large house-boat, which is on a truly palatial scale and can be made as comfortable as any moderately sized bungalow. Life in a house-boat is undoubtedly one of the most fascinating things possible; gliding along the river, the dreamy movement in perfect harmony with the stillness around, with nature in all her gorgeousness laid out for your inspection and appreciation, the constant variety of the ever changing scene, defies all monotony. Isolated homesteads, the swish of a trading doonga as it passes you by on its hurried course, the voices of your boatmen, the song of the birds, are the only sounds to be heard, and then if you feel so inclined a long walk in the cool of the evening, along the river's bank, beside green poplars, and golden flowered meadows, with the purple Irisz growing in glowing profusion at your feet; returning when tired to your sometime home, hungry but very content.

Each night your boat is tied up either at a village or in some secluded nook, continuing its journey early the next morning, when you are rudely awakened by the cheery voices of the boatmen as they ply their long poles in the water or tow you along the bank. Some of the women and children, in these parts, are very pretty, and all are good tempered and cheerful, and do their work as if they really enjoyed it; even the tiniest taking their share and entering thoroughly into the spirit of the thing.

Of course people enjoy Kashmir, each in their own individual way, and the possibility of this being within everyone's reach, adds greatly to its popularity. For the seeker after social enjoyment, three months in Srinagar either in a house-boat or in Nedow's very comfortable Hotel, and later on three months at Gooimerg, which is 8,500ft. above the sea level, and where you live in huts, tents or the hotel, with the same repitition of social gaieties at each, such as polo, dances, theatricals, picnics etc., the time passes quickly enough in a whirl of pleasureable excitement, much the same as is to be had at any other Indian Hill Station. But these do not enter into the spirit of Kashmir which is essentially an existence of peace, and is to be procured only through nature and by assiduously avoiding the haunts of men. It is in the grand interminable solitudes of the Himalayas, the sublime passionlessness of their snow-topped peaks, the stilled green pastures, and the slow ripple of the river, that, conveys to you truly its full fascination! And so, the wiser ones move on from place to place, camping in any spot that takes their fancy, during the three hot months when life on the river has to be abandoned.

Kashmir has undoubtedly a unique charm of its own, and a charm which becomes intensified on every succeeding visit; wherein exactly it lies, it is hard to say. Unless it is the primitiveness, the free, unshackled existence, the exhilaration of the climate and the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, which makes you feel on waking upon a glorious morning, and looking out of your window on to the river, and on to the wondrous stretch of snows beyond, touched to palest glory by the rising sun, that you are indeed a new being, and born into a new and wonderful world! And the glamour of that awakening lasts all through the day, and when night with its curtain of darkness brings repose to tired earth and weary humanity, you lie down to sleep with a great spirit of thankfulness for so much beauty and for so much peace. But above everything is the glory of the moonlight night, for the sheen of the river, the added lustre of its surface, the majestic brilliance of the snows, all go to form a picture, that once seen can never be forgotten!

Thus lingeringly, sadly, and with ever recurring longing, we bid farewell to Kashmir, its beauties, its simple joys, its simple pleasures, engraven for ever on our hearts and minds, by affectionate memory.

M. DE VERE.

GOLF AT GUINDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 20.

The final round for the Guindy Golf Cup was played off on Saturday, the Guindy finalists being D. Annan and L. H. Bewes, both with the same handicap, 3 strokes. After a close and interesting game Bewes won by 2 and 1.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Second Day.

REPLY TO BUDGET CRITICISM.

THE MAMLATDARS' COURTS BILL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 20.

The Legislative Council assembled at Poona, reopened their deliberations in the Council Chamber yesterday morning at 12, the Governor, His Excellency Lord Lamington, presiding. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was still too unwell to be present.

The Hon. Mr. White was the first speaker at Monday's council. He replied to the remarks and suggestion made by several members on subjects of irrigation and the Public Works Department. Government were fully alive to the importance of these matters. There were several irrigation schemes under the consideration of Government. One of them was the Chamnabar scheme. Another irrigation scheme costing about nine lakhs of rupees, was approved of by Government of India and now sent to the Secretary of State. This scheme when completed, would protect the northern part and other portions of the Deccan subject to periodical famine. There was another scheme under contemplation which, when worked out would safeguard the whole of the Southern Maratha Country from the danger of famine. So far as the extention of water works were concerned monies were spent over important extensions from time to time as needs arose. Of course to a certain extent famine prevented money being made available last year for the extensions contemplated. Questions of providing water works for certain villages were still under enquiry by the Public Works Department. An irrigational scheme to be given effect to in Sind was favourably received by the Government of India, and it was hoped it would be sanctioned by the Home authorities. As alluded to by the Hon'ble Mr. Procter an approach was wanted on the Bombay-Agra Road. That was not exactly an approach of road, but a bridge. That bridge might go *viâ* Thana or else Kalyan. However, it was a matter of funds, and the subject was under the notice of the Government. General improvements were being extensively made in educational buildings and medical buildings.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton remarked that education was one of the subjects which had taken up a great deal of attention, and he thought that fact was very satisfactory, because it showed the great interest which was taken in education. He said it had been claimed that the number of schools had not been increased appreciably during the last seventeen or twenty years. Mr. Giles had already explained how the Presidency had suffered from famine and plague during the last few years, which had decreased the population and crippled the school. That amply accounted for the slowness of progress, but what he wanted to point out was that figures given by the Hon. Mr. Dixit were not quite correct. He said there were only 68 more schools now than there were seventeen years ago. He (the speaker) understandh that that is a mistake, and that there had been a much greater number of schools opened than was supposed. However the Director would show that in due course. Mr. Fulton referred to the fact that eleven lakhs had been recently given by the Government of India, which had been allotted to the various local boards, a sum which, however, had not been given long enough, (only a year or two) to show the expected result. With regard to the observations of Mr. Setalvad concerning Elphinstone College. Government were anxious to do all they could but it was a question of money. Elphinstone College must either be removed to a more outlying spot or there must be removal of the Government records. The College, it was admitted, was not suitably situated being as it was immediately behind the Secretariat. At the same time if it was removed from Bombay, he (the speaker) felt sure there would be a great outcry by many people in Bombay. It had been suggested that the Gujerat and Sind colleges should be taken over by Government. That was a question of money, and also principle, and the question was whether they should regard the colleges as not having fulfilled expectations or whether they should still continue to hope for their success.

The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie then proceeded with his reply to the honourable members' criticism of the Financial Statement.

THE HON'BLE MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.

The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie to-day replied to the speeches which had been delivered on his Budget on Saturday. He said: I note with satisfaction that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Parekh considers that the provisions of the rules relating to suspensions and remissions are, on the whole, fair. He has made certain criticisms which without admitting their validity I am disposed to regard as by no means wholly unreasonable from his point of view. They relate largely to the difference of treatment which has been accorded to the ryot of the Deccan compared with his brother in Gujarat. The latter obtains more liberal treatment than the former. The reason is that the assessment in Gujarat is decidedly fuller than in the Deccan. In fixing the assessments large allowance was made in the Deccan for vicissitudes of season. In Gujarat little, and in some cases perhaps no such allowance was made. It is perfectly just, therefore, that the Gujarat cultivator should receive the larger measure of relief when his crop fails wholly or substantially. The justice of that principle was pressed upon us as soon as the suspension and remission question began to be agitated, in the course of the great famine of 1900, by officers of the widet experience and knowledge of the country, such as Sir Frederick Lely and the Hon'ble Mr. Gibb, and cannot in my humble judgment be questioned. The information Government received was unequivocal that when one third of a crop was reaped, the people of the Deccan could afford to pay the whole of their light assessment and that in Gujarat they could not. As regards the proportion or multiples of assessment which it would be justifiable to collect in good years, the Hon'ble Member objects to the collection of three times the assessment from a Deccan cultivator when the crop is 12 annas or more. This he represents as collecting three times the annual assessment out of an average crop. But the rule is that this high multiple of the assessment shall be collected only when the crop is over 12 annas. That means really something like a

"BUMPER" CROP!

The information of Government is that that multiple of the assessment will represent no more than half the net profits from a bumper crop. It will however very rarely be necessary to collect this high multiple of the assessment. For it will only become due when suspended arrears have accumulated up to three times the assessment and since suspended arrears more than three years old are ordinarily to be remitted; that will only occur very seldom indeed. At the same time I am ready to consider the advisability of modifying these rules regarding the proportion of assessment to be collected in good seasons. There in force in what the Hon'ble Mr. Bhandarkar has said regarding the expediency of taking so much from the ryot in a good year immediately following a succession of bad ones, before he has had time to recover from impoverishment. The treatment of non-agricultural landlords is another matter which may require further consideration. The first object is to secure considerate treatment of the tenants. When that has been secured, as I hope it will be before long by legislation, it may be possible to modify the rule in the direction desired by the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh. In the meantime I do not expect that in actual operation the rule will result in hardship. I will not follow in further detail my Hon'ble friend's criticism on the rules. But the Council will no doubt learn with satisfaction that the rules as a whole are about to come under review in the light of the experience which we have gained in relation to their working and if in any respect they are found to be insufficienitly liberal, they will be amended. But my Hon'ble friend's criticisms are directed far more against the working of the rules than against the rules themselves. He charges the officers of Gujarat and in particular those of the District of Broach with unfairness and want of sympathy with the agriculturist. That charge I most unhesitatingly repudiate. Government have been in constant correspondence with these officers and have received from them judicious recommendations for the excise of

SPECIAL LIBERALITY

outside the strict provisions of the rules. The most laborious pains have been taken in every district to arrive at a correct anna valuation of the crops and I see no reason to believe that wherever there has been a doubt as regards the valuation it has been given in favour of the agriculturist rather than in favour of Government. The particular statements of fact made by the Hon'ble Member, such as they are, they have been almost entirely limited to the circumstances of the Broach District. Accordingly to that district the bulk of the remarks which follow will be limited. As regards the other Districts I have not the remotest conception on what information the Hon'ble Member bases his charges. We have received, I think I am safe in saying, scarcely a single protest against the adequacy of the relief allowed in them, certainly no protest of importance. People of course have the fullest liberty of representing to Government their grievances real or fancied in relation to the collection of the land revenue during the past season and it has been a practice with me to pay the most respectful and sympathetic attention to every such representation, rarely if ever, to reject summarily, but to call for explanations whenever the information submitted on the representation was not absolutely and clearly conclusive. The explanations received have with the rarest exception shown that the orders of Government have been carried out faithfully and in a spirit of justice and liberality to every cultivator who merited relief, and officers have shown perfect readiness even to recommend modification of their previous order in a few instances where further examination raised a doubt regarding the sufficiency of the consideration shown. From the District of Broach we have had more representation than from other districts, and there has undoubtedly been stronger pressure exercised in that District than in others for the collection of revenue, current and in arrears. But the instances in which we have felt justified after the most careful examination in the interests of the petitioners in interfering wih the Collector's order have been of the rarest. We have undoubtedly been driven to agree with him and to differ from the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh, as to the existence of

UNDOUBTED CONTUMACY

localised however largely in certain portions of the District, and confined to certain classes. An illustration of this contumacy is afforded by the accompanying extract from the Administration Report for 1904-5 of the Assistant Collector Mr. Rothfield on the Jambusar Taluka:—"Although suspensions were this year given with the utmost leniency and although the leading defaulters were men of substances whose income even this year in many cases was counted by hundreds and in some by thousands, yet constant attention and the utmost stringency were required from both the Mamlatdars and the Assistant Collector to secure even the greater portion of the modified demand of Rs. 2,13,218. I personally made several attachments and attempted to make more and ultimately found myself reduced to the unfortunate necessity of issuing 16 warrants of imprisonment in this taluka alone. I have seen nearly the whole population of a village scatter over the fields, when I was observed to be nearing it, in order to avoid explanations for non-payment; and fraudulent transfers of property and even the conveyance of property from Jambusar taluka to friends in Broach taluka were of constant occurrence. House after house might be visited and no property except a few copper vessels would be found and yet the owners proved to have had some hundred rupees from their crops this year and were known to be well-to-do. One instance may be given as typical. In Kangam, the most contumacious village in the District, a Brahmin Bhagdar was asked to pay at least this year's suspended revenue. He refused and said he was reduced to beggary. I visited his house. It was empty. I then wrote out a warrant. While I was writing it he asked permission to retire under the watch of a peon. He left the peon outside of his house. He entered the courtyard and returned in a few minutes with over one hundred rupees still covered with earth, to pay both demand and the quarter fine and arrears. He then laughingly admitted to me that he had still several hundred rupees burried in his house. Another Brahmin Bhagdar of Kangam absconded for over a month and was at last caught in Ankleshwar. A third preferred to remain in Surat Jail for nearly two months rather than pay Rs. 800 although to my knowledge he can at once put his hand on at least two thousand rupees and although he is reported to have spent some four hundred rupees in June on his father's funeral." It is idle to suggest in the face of instances such as these that contumacy is

A MERE BOGEY

raised by the District Officers with the object of enabling them to get in arrears of revenue. Equally idle is it to suggest that the superior revenue officers are under the idea that the merits will be judged by the amount of revenue they may collect. Whatever may have been the case years ago when the dictum on this subject was pronounced which is quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh, and I believe that as torn from its context it conveys a very exaggerated impression there is no such grotesque misapprehension now. The anna valuation governs the scale of collection and for the anna valuation the Collector is responsible. He knows very well that as regards the valuations Government are wholly and even the Commissioner is largely in his hands. He is not under the smallest temptation to cook the valuation in order to secure a high revenue. The temptation is in fact all the other way. It is the surest road to popularity and the disarming of criticism. But, of course, Collectors are beyond the reach of any such temptation either way. They fix the valuation on the information at their command, checked so far as possible by personal inspection, and make an honest judgment according to

attention to the somewhat lower pitch of assessment in certain adjacent parts of Kaira. But if he goes to the adjoining parts of Baroda, I think he will discover without much difficulty lands

MORE HIGHLY ASSESSED

than those of Broach. The best judge of land whom I have known in my experience, Mr. Mollison, the Inspector-General of Agriculture, told me that there was no unirrigated land which he should prefer for farming purposes than the pick of the Broach lands high assessment and all. I am unable to quit the Broach District without the remark that the duties of the revenue collection, though exceedingly difficult and distasteful, were, on the whole, performed not only with reasonable efficiency but in a proper spirit of leniency where relief was required and of strictness where unjustifiable attempts were made to recover Government dues. My honourable friend will not, I fear, be converted to this opinion. But the arrears in this districts are now small and a very little effort on both sides will suffice to achieve the clean slate. After this with a revival of normal years, I trust the course of things will run smooth in this district. Regarding the proposal of the honourable member that Mr. Bagnell should be transferred I need only say that no one more heartily desires a move than that much harassed Officer.

I am afraid in the time available to me I am unable to analyse the figures which the honourable member has supplied regarding the coercive process. It is right however to observe that in the majority of forfeiture cases the land is restored to the occupants. The recovery of arrears of previous years in a year when suspension has been allowed would not ordinarily be advisable. But there are cases where it is perfectly justifiable, *e. g.*, where a well-to-do holder has evaded payment in a previous good year and has plenty to pay from in the year in which suspension is granted. For suspension is allowed without discrimination of individual circumstances. Remission of arrears is not so allowed and where a man's circumstances are well-known to be prosperous there is no good reason why he should not pay arrears which he can well afford to pay, merely because his current year's dues are suspended in common with those of persons of poorer circumstances.

UNOCCUPIED LANDS.

I am ready to inquire what bearing the large areas of unoccupied lands in Ahmedabad and Kaira has on the pitch of the assessment. Though I suspect the matter has been fully dealt with. A shrinkage in occupation is a very natural result of the reduction of population which has occurred in those districts, and I doubt whether the assessment has anything to do with it. Regarding the Kolambandi villages there are volumes of correspondence and several past decisions. I do not remember any recent representation. In the absence of such a representation I cannot promise any further inquiry.

I now turn to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Dikshit. With his general statement that the Land Revenue demand presses heavily in the Deccan, with which I presume he couples Khandesh and the Karnatak. I am quite unable to associate myself. I believe that the assessment is most moderate and in many instances very low—especially on the better soils. Such enhancements as have been sanctioned were justified by my predecessor in his speech before this Council last year to which I have nothing to add. In every case, however, where circumstances required it the levy of a portion or the whole of the enhancement has been postponed for a period sufficient to enable the people to recover from their calamities. This year however Mr. Dikshit's main indictment is levelled at the administration of the Forests of the central circle in other work of the Deccan. To that indictment it is impossible for me to deliver off-hand a detailed reply. I am however tolerably familiar with the forest questions of this part of the country having myself been Forest Settlement Officer in Satara, a very typical District. It is not long since Government have sanctioned the tripartitie classification of Forests in the Forest Proper, Fuel and Fodder Reserves and Pasture Forests. In the last-named which have been transferred to the control of the Revenue Department the conservancy is little better than nominal and grazing is universally permitted free or on payment of the present extremely low scale of fees—far lower than any private owner would dream of accepting, or than the villagers had to pay when the grazing areas, other than the free allotments, were leased out, and the villagers had to pay what the lessee demanded.

THE FUEL AND FODDER RESERVES

and Forests proper were most carefully selected with the object of restricting the control of the Forests to those areas on which there was a reasonable chance of improving tree growth, and I cannot hold out much hope of their being reduced. But I believe that there are areas which some Forest officers would not be sorry to relinquish the course of events of the succession of dry years having convinced them of the almost insuperable difficulty of covering them with tree growth. The deficit in the Central Division is largely due to the reduction of its grazing revenues in the pasture areas handed over to the Revenue Department, the relinquishment of which is in accordance with the orders of 1894. The number of impoundings and convictions of trespass are not so relatively high as the Hon'ble Member supposes. To compare the whole of the Southern Circle with the Central Circle in this matter is misleading. To get a proper idea similar districts must be compared i. e. Belgaum with Satara, Bijapur with Sholapur. Forest fine have nothing to do with grazing restrictions. They are the result of carelessness and accident or of the deliberate firing of the grass to improve its quality. The relative frequency or extent of fires in the several circles varies from year to year and it would be unfair to accuse the Central Circle of a preponderance on the basis of the figures of a single year.

Regarding the curtailment of the Mhowrasced privilege the Hon'ble Member is under a misapprehension in supposing that the people lose. The greatest care is taken to give them the full price which the private buyers have given them hitherto. The measure corresponds to the departmental collection of "hirda" and is perfectly legitimate. It was tried successfully in the Northern Circle last year with nothing but profit to the forest people. With reference to the two subjects mentioned by the Hon. Mr. Khare I have only to say that inquiry will be made regarding the orders of the Collector of Kanara to which he has referred and knowing as we all do the sympathetic attitude of Mr. Panse, the Collector of Kanara, to the cultivators on all questions connected with their forest privileges I cannot help hoping that

A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION

will be forthcoming. Anything like undue severity in such a matter is the last thing to be expected from Mr. Panse. As regards the other question relating to the use of timber for carpentry, etc., draft rules have been published and along with the objections, which have been received, the Member's suggestions will be taken into consideration.

Regarding the two complaints of unjustifiable forfeiture which the Hon'ble Member Mr. Dikshit has made I must refer him to the answer given him last year only adding that the allegations which the Hon'ble Member accept as true are not proved and there must be some limit of time to the reopening of cases settled by the authorities or first instance years ago.

I am surprised that the Hon'ble Member should have any criticism to make regarding the subdivision of Khandesh and I am glad that he is not followed in his objections by the Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji. As regards consulting the people no referendum was made. But the thing was not done in the corner and I do not believe a single objection was made by representation to Government. There can be no doubt whatever that the change was most urgently called for. My Hon. Friend the Chief of Ichalkaranji has as usual devoted the major portion of his speech to the grievances and difficulties of the Inamdars, which he expounds with not only persistence but much reasonableness and ability. As the Chief knows I have considerable sympathy with him. In my opinion Inamdars who have introduced a survey settlement into their villages ought to get their revenues not less punctually or fully than Government receive theirs. My best endeavours will be directed to the realisation of this ideal, and in considering what further can be done his representation shall receive every attention.

There remain very few more points to notice. As regards the adequacy of famine relief I wish to acknowledge with satisfaction the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Gibb, who has had a unique experience of the severest type of famine in confirmation of my summary of the causes of the comparatively small demand for relief. That tasks were not too heavy, as feared by the Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji is abundantly clear from the exceedingly high percentage of the full task performed by the workers. As regards irrigation in the Deccan the Hon. Mr. Procter's desires are likely to be fully gratified. Perhaps the published Triennial Review of the operations of the P. W. Department has escaped its attention. Attached to that is a most remarkable memorandum by Mr. A. Hill, C.I.E., an able Chief Engineer for the Irrigation probably one of the first authorities in India on storage irrigation. That document showsthat the possibilities of irrigations from the Ghauts are even greater than were estimated by the Irrigation Commission and there are hopes that they may be also more remunerative. One of the projects, the Godaveri, mentioned in the note has gone up for sanction, and has been most favourably received by the Government of India Funds for these great works have to be provided by loan and are debited to the Famine Insurance Grant. The provision therefore is not made in the Provincial Budget. That Budget, however, will share equally with Imperial in the debit of the interest on the capital expenditure and the credit of receipts from the works. The Budget provision on account of these works will in future be small in relation to the expenditure which will be incurred. But the Hon'ble Member and the council will be justified in hoping that large continuous expenditure will be incurred within the next twenty years which will tend to bring wealth to the unfortunate Deccani and protect him largely from the vicissitudes of famine.had nearly forgotten to allude to the Hon'ble Mr. Webb's inquiry in relation to the extension of the metre gauge into Karachi. There is, of course, no question that it will come sooner or later. We have been making an effect to get it sooner.

There is one subject mentioned by the Chief of Ichalkaranji to which I should like to allude in conclusion. I mean the attainment of

A UNIFORM SYSTEM

of weights and measures. It is most gratifying to me that a suggestion of this kind should have come from my Hon'ble friend. The subject was taken up years ago *con amore* by a great expert in it Mr. Symonds, I. C. S., well-known as Postmaster-General. His proposals were shelved principally out of deference to the claims of the metre system. But they were far more nearly getting through than any one probably imagines. I myself believed them eminently practicable. The idea was to base the measure and weight on the Standard Railway Maund and Tola. It will give me keen pleasure to take the subject up again.

Regarding the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola's reference to the substitution of a 99 years' for a 50 years' building lease I find that a letter was duly addressed to the Hon. Member conveying the decision of Government which was taken after the most careful inquiry. I fear that I must have wearied many Members of this Council with length of my observation on technical questions relating to revenue and forest matters. I wished doing this because I was anxious to show Hon'ble Member interested in these subjects that their criticisms and suggestions are receiving the fullest attention, and that when the opinions and conclusions of Government differ from theirs it is not for want of sympathetic consideration.

Upon other matters my observations will be brief. I should just like to express my hearty regret that information should have been delayed in transmission to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce relating to Egyptian cotton. The delay was due to some mistake in dealing with the papers in the office. The Hon. Mr. Webb and my many Karachi friends will readily rest assured that neither myself nor the Secretary in charge, Mr. Barrow, would willingly leave Karachi a day longer than could be helped without information relating to affairs relating to Sind.

I am unable to admit that the Bombay Cotton merchants represented by the Hon. Mr. Thakersey have the smallest grievance in the matter of marketing last year's drop. On the contrary I must reproach him and his friends gently for not having helped us by sending agents into the field. It is true that the crop was small and scattered. But I think the Mill Industry in Bombay might well have risked a few hundred rupees in the endeavour to secure a few score bales of the product and helping to secure the cultivator a good price. It was not to be expected that the Government should undertake to collect buy and sell the crop. Government have no machinery for such a purpose—and the initial outlay would have been considerably beyond our resources to provide. Inspite of a disappointing crop, and disappointing price however the cultivators did well—with the value of the cotton so much better established. With 6,000 acres cultivated and a proportionate outturn there will be a fine opening for a little enterprise this year and I hope that the Hon'ble Member and his friends will not wait for a Railway before venturing into the field. On the cultivator obtaining full value for this product largely depends its future. The zamindar has many difficulties to contend with, among the principal being that of obtaining labour. The ordinary labourer of Sind dislikes the additional and unfamiliar trouble involved in the proper cultivation of Egyptian cotton. It is not easy for the zamindar to get men who will do the work for him. He has to pay well for them and take unwonted risks. If he is again disappointed in his results he may refuse to continue the struggle. If the Bombay Mill Industry desires to see accomplished the great results which were described by Mr. Vithaldas they must co-operate with Government in risking a little expenditure in money and effort. At the same time I am glad to inform the Council that we are hopeful of getting railway communication into the heart of the tract where Egyptian cotton is being grown at an early date.

Regarding irrigation in Sind I may assure the Hon. Mr. Webb that the big schemes he alludes to are being pushed forward with an energy and rapidity which ought to be satisfactory to him. We have secured the extreme interest of the expert advisers of the Government of India who shares to a considerable extent the high hopes of our own professional advisers here. I expect that at the next financial statement there will be some interesting progress to report. The details asked by the Hon. Mr. Thackersey of the estimated expenditure out of the especial grant of 3 1-2 lakhs for agricultural development for the current and last year are given below in thousands of rupees :—

	1905-06 Revised.	1906-07 Budget.
Veterinary College buildings (including Students' Quarters) in Bombay	1,01	1.35
Agricultural College buildings (including Quarters for Professor and Assistant Professors in Poona	80	1,50·5
Muwalia Farm buildings	3	9·5
Director of Agriculture	10	28
Extension of Surat and Dharwar Farms	...	33
Cottonseed distribution	10	10
Bassein Gardens	12	10
Muwalia Farm	1	9·5
Land for Dhulia Farm and additional quarters for Surat Farm	7	...
Additional officers and subordinate establishments	14	72·5
Total.....	238	462

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEFCH.

His Excellency the Governor said that he desired to express a few congratulatory words concerning those who are responsible for the working of the various Departments. To the criticisms, which have been treated as directed against Government, adequate replies had been made, and explanations offered upon those points brought forward by the Hon'ble Members.

REORGANISATION OF THE POLICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Webb wanted to know how soon the Police Scheme was to be carried out in Sind. The scheme, taken as a whole, would require a recurring expenditure of twenty-six lakhs, but there would be six thousand rupees a year to meet the expense of the Police of the North-Western Railway and six lakhs for the improvement of the District Police. Up to the present time two lakhs and thirty-five thousand rupees had been provided for the carrying out of the scheme and he hoped it would eventually work up to nearly seven lakhs. Increased pay to the Inspector-General and the creation of the new post of Deputy Inspector General being of course included. There had also been money paid on the training schools, also on the Rajkote police and also on those of Larkhana and Rs. 8,000, owing to the deduction of clothing which had been allowed in the region the general carrying out of the scheme the Government had sanctioned funds for the creation of the post of Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants. However it was desirable to point out that it would be years before men could be properly educated and prepared so that they could take up these appointments. Provision had also been made for Head Coustable.

ENLARGEMENT OF G. T. HOSPITAL.

With regard to the observation of the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Thackersey who desired to see enlargements carried out at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, he might mention that it was thought Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim's donation of one lakh might be devoted to founding another hospital in the northern portion of the hospital. Of course everyone would like to see the hospital accommodation increased and the medical arrangements made as perfect as possible. Further accommodation was urgently necessary, All the same time he might be pardoned for pointing out that the Bombay Presidency had devoted more money to educational and hospital work than any other portion of India.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND CORPORATION.

As regards the suggestion by the Hon. Mr. Thackersey that medical relief in the city of Bombay be taken over by the Corporation, the proposition was no doubt admirable if it was capable of a practical solution in that connection. He much regretted the absence of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who would have given them the benefit of his ripe experience concerning that difficult problem.

IMPROVING COTTON CULTIVATION.

Turning to Mr. Muir Mackenzie His Excellency said that the Financial Member had besought Mr. Thackersey not to grumble at the way cotton crops might be sold. As to do something himself for cotton it seemed to him (the speaker) that there was a gold mine in this Presidency in the shape of improved cotton cultivation and it seemed to him that instead of finding fault with the present arraugements the wealthy mill-owners of Bombay might well devote some of their capital, energy and ability to the improvement of the cottou crop in this Presidency. Government might spend money like water, but all theirefforts would be of little avail, without the sincere co-operation of the millowners and other individuals interested in the industry.

PUNITIVE POLICE.

Another point brought forward was that by the Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh concerning the dacoits who were confined in the Jail of Cambay, the result of which owing to the failure of the police to cope with dacoitis in Dholka was that additional police were added to the force in the districts where the dacoities took place at a cost of 32 villages' a force of 120 men being sanctioned by the Government of whom only sixty were actually authorised to act. However, if it was found that the additional police were unnecessary the villages would be relieved of the necessity of maintaining them. The charge had worked out at something like fifty rupees for seven hundred people. It was not a heavy charge but they would be relieved if it was not found absolutely essential to the peace of the neighbourhood.

LEPER NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

Another point brought forward and one which he was sure they would all sympathise was that referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Procter and the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla who wished to know about the lepers in the city of Bombay and what was to be done to restrict what at present was admitted to be a scandal. The lepers were no doubt a source of dangers to the public health and he was glad to tell them that Government were enquiring into this question and ascertaining where it would be desirable to apply the Act against wandering vagrants and to see what provisions should be made for erecting an asylum in the mofussil for the proper sequestration of these unfortunate people. It is only a matter of enquiry. I cannot forecast what proceedings may be taken, but I mention the matter simply in order to show that the object is not being neglected by the Government.

BENGALI SCHOOL IN BOMBAY.

Another point was the subject of the new Bengali School in Bombay referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton. In connection with that he could not see why the Corporation should not bear a portion of the expense which was only about rupees four thousand, a very trivial sum. He would like to see harmonious working between the Corporation and the Government, and if after their enquiry there seemed some justification for cooperation between the two bodies the Government would do everything in their power to further the interest of the school.

His Excellency congratulated the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie and the members of the Council upon the satisfactory prospects of the coming season. It was expected and almost assured that there would not only be very good crops, but there would be ample water supplies in districts which had formerly suffered greatly from lack of water.

As to Mr. Padumji's complaints that new industries were not instituted in Bombay His Excellency pointed out that instead of their being a superfluity of skilled labour in Bombay there was a noteceable scarcity of it. That was doubtless owing to the hard times which they had passed through. But now that a period of prosperity had set on, it was hoped that gradually the population would increase and develop and that persons who would inaugurate new industries would come to live in the city. His Excellency believed that Bombay was on the eve of an era of great activity and in sight of a prosperous season, the first that occurred since he came to this Presidency.

His Excellency then moved the second reading of the Bill.

The Council then adjourned for tiffin.

In the afternoon several members spoke on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Powers and Proceedure of Mamlatdars' Courts. Several amendments were considered and the Bill was read a second time.

THE MAMLATDAR'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fulton in moving the Second Reading of the Mamlatdars' Courts Bill said :—" Your Excellency,—When last September I moved the introduction of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the powers and procedure of the Mamlatdars' Courts I endeavoured very briefly to sketch out the principal changes proposed in the Law which had been in force since 1876 and was based on the older Acts of 1838 and 1864. Since then the Bill has been carefully revised by a Select Committee and has emerged in a shape which though still disputed on three or four definite points, in regard to which there is a distinct difference of opinion, will, in other repects, it is believed, be found generally acceptable to the Council. There is, indeed, one sweeping amendment to be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas which proposes the total abolition of the Mamlatdars' Courts. If it were adopted our work would be very simple, but it may, I think, be satisfactory either to the Zemindars and the Inamdars or to the agricultural population which from long experience we learnt to look to the Mamlatdar for the settlement of many disputes which would otherwise lead them to the Civil Courts with their inevitable expense and delay. The Courts doubtless are invaluable as a last line of defence when rights are persistently invaded ; but a great many minor attacks can be repulsed promptly and at little cost in the preliminary skirmish before the Mamlatdars. Consequently I think if the Mamlatdar's jurisdiction were withdrawn in agricultural cases, the change would be regarded with great disfavour by the larger portion of the rural population. We have, however, decided to withdraw it in towns and cities and in non-agricultural cases as it was thought that these fell outside the proper sphere of theMamlatdars' duties ; but even in regard to this change in the Law opinion is not unanimous. The Bar Association of Karachi deprecate the alteration in the following terms :—" The exclusion of lands and houses in towns from the operation of the act seems to be undesirable. Whatever may have been the original intention of the legislature, the operation of the Act in its application to urban lands and premises has proved to be eminently useful. Possessory suits under the Specific Relief Act besides being costly (as bearing half the *ad calorem* stamp) have not been found to provide

A SPEEDY REMEDY

to the the Mamlatdar's suit and drag on with the same tardiness as other suits. To deprive the people of a cheap and speedy means of justice which they have enjoyed for years would be a retrograde measure and one opposed to the good of the people." Similar remarks were made by the Bar Association of Hyderabad. On the other hand, the Bombay Presidency Association, while considering that the public interest would not suffer if the Act were repealed altogether, welcomed the limitation of the jurisdiction ot the Mamlatdar to agricultural lands and premises as provided in the Bill.

Between these divergent opinions the compromise embodied in the Bill seems the most satisfactory. And the idea of transferring the jurisdiction to the ordinary Civil Courts by some amendment of the Specific Relief Act seems impracticable for administrative reasons and undesirable as involving a change which there is no reason for believing would commend itself either to the Zemindars and Inamdars or to the agricultural population who are principally interested in the working of this branch of the law.

One of the main discussions connected with the preparation of the Bill turned on the desirability of retaining or abolishing the ejectment jurisdiction of the Mamlatdars. Whilst recognizing the inexpediency of their interference in disputes between Mortagagees and purchasers at Sales and the so called Tenants who had previously occupied the position of owners we thought it would be undesirable to deprive landowners of the facilities afforded them by the Act in their relations with their ordinary tenants and, in Select Committee, we fixed twelve years as the period during which the former owner might claim exemption from its provisions. The proviso to clause 5, giving the Mamlatdar certain discretionary powers in Ejectment Suits forms one of the most

CONTENTIOUS CLAUSES

of the Act. It will be the subject of discussion hereafter, but at present it will be sufficient to point out that in regard to it the High Court approved of the Bill in its present form and considered that the discretion vested in the Mamlatdar rendered unnecessary the principal objections to the jurisdiction hitherto exercised by him. The Select Committee introduced an important amendment in this proviso by directing that in case the Mamlatdar in his discretion should refuse to exercise the power of rejectment he should record in writing his reasons for such refusal. Such record would, it is thought, tend to check capricious refusal and might be useful if the action of the Mamlatdar subsequently came under review. The Committee introduced the words "after notice to the parties" in section 6 to prevent transfer of suits from one Mamlatdar to another without such notice. The confirment of the power of transfer on the Collector is objected to, but I think the idea that, at present, the High Court has that point of transfer is a mistake. Under the existing Law I believe a case cannot be transferred under any circumstances from one Mamlatdar to another, but the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, who is more familiar than I am with the recent decisions of the High Court, will correct me if I am wrong. It seems to me that a power of transfer is absolutely necessary in certain cases, whether it should be exercised by the Collecter or the District Judge is a matter which can be conveniently discussed with the amendment proposed to section 22. At present it will be sufficient to point out that if the power of transfer and revision is to be introduced it seems more suitable that it should be exercised by the Collector who has the official superior of the Mamlatdar and has more facilities for inspecting his work than by the Judge. It would moreover be very inconvenient to allow the Judge to intenfere in a preliminary case when he himself would be

THE FINAL ARBITER

of acts in the suit that might ultimately be brought against his own decision. Now I can understand the argument that Mamlatdars' Courts should be abolished altogether, though I think their abolition would be a misfortune to the agricultural population. I can also understand the argument that there ought to be no review of the Mamlatdar's decision and that any one dissatisfied therewith should go straight to the Civil Court. There was a great deal to be said for that argument which has held its ground since 1864 and possibly since 1838. But cases have occurred which seem to show the necessity for speedy revision and though I hope and believe such cases are rare, yet still I think Government have done well to propose discretionary remission. At the same time they think that this power of remission must be exercised only in special instances and must in no way be treated as synonymous with an appeal. They rely on the Collectors to refrain from interference unless convinced that a wrong has been done for which a speedy and summary remedy is required and can be given. In all other cases the applicants will, it is hoped, be referred at once to the Civil Courts. But what I can not understand is that, supposing it to be settled that a power of revision is desirable, the exercise of it should be given to the District Court rather than the Collector. The whole object of the Act is to provide a speedy and cheap remedy. Can it be suggested for a moment that this result would be secured as quickly and cheaply in the District Court as with the Collector ? It is no blame to the District Courts if their methods are not summary. Their traditions and training require very deliberate procedure which I feel sure the mover of these amendments would not desire to curtail. The cases would naturally and inevitably tend to become regular hearings, like appeals, with pleaders on both sides and possibly they would have to wait their turn with appeals. Revision of this sort would tend to

FRUSTRATE THE OBJECTS

of the Act. Some Judges, of course, would take care that there was no considerable delay ; but the tendency would be otherwise so that even the most resolute Judges would find it difficult to overcome it. It seems that though it is convenient to treat the Mamlatdar's proceedings as those of a Court and thereby bring his action under the superintendence of the High Court, it is better that it should be entirely distinct from the system of local Courts by which it is ultimately controlled. How unsatisfactory it would be for the person aggrieved by the summary order of the District Judge to have to seek redress from the Subordinate Judge with the prospect of an ultimate appeal to the District Judge. Whereas if it were the Collector's order that had to be remedied, the chances in the Courts might seem to the illiterate cultivator to be much more encouraging. Of course we know that all the Courts are quite impartial and that the Sub Judge, if he thinks there has has been a mistake, will hesitate as little about differing from the District Judge as from the Collector ; but it would be strange if every one thought this. We can not reasonably expect ready acceptance of belief in such complete deteachment, however true it may be. I should say myself that the less the ordinary Civil Courts have to do with these proceedings the better. The time for their action comes when the regular suit is filed. There are other amendments on the notice board which I need not discuss at present. They will be carefully considered when they are brought forward. I only referred to the more important ones which affect the principle of the Bill, as it seemed to me more courteous to the proposers to let them know some of the reasons which have led to the submission of the Bill in its present form and at once to reply to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad and the Hon'ble Mr. Dixit at the time of its introduction. The others including some of my own refer to questions of drafting or detail and are not likely to lead to much controversy. The Select Committee it will be observed, re-drafted clauses 8 and 9 to give effect to certain suggestions of the Hon'ble Sardar Mahamed Yakub. Sub-Clause (2) of section 14 has also been amended in a form which it is hoped will be found satisfactory. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad will notice amendments made in clause 18 and the addition of clause 24 as suggested by him at the last meeting. I now move that the Bill be read a second time."

"ABSTRACT OF POSTAL INFORMATION."

Leaflets for free Distribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

The Post Office has published for issue, free to Public desiring it, an Abstract of Postal Information containing in a handy and compact form a summary of postage rates, and other changes with the principal rules of the department relating to several classes of postal business. The abstract is published in English and also in the chief vernacular of the District and is neatly printed in two colours in the style of a leaflet suitable for preservation and ready reference. Any one desiring of copy of the publication can get one free at the local post office so long as copies are available or the Postmaster will send a copy by post without charge of any kind on receipt of an application which may be made either on a form provided for the purpose or otherwise. In the latter case, all that is required is the applicant's name and full postal address on one side of a piece of paper and an indication on the other side that a copy of the "leaflet abstract is wanted."

BILIOUS FROM BIRTH.

CONSTANT HEADACHES, FAINTING FITS AND DIZZINESS CURED BY BILE BEANS.

The tiny village of Hadstock, situated near Linton, on the borders of Cambrigedshire and Essex, provides a remarkable instance of the efficacy of Bile Beans for biliousness. Mrs. Alice Fordham, who keeps a general shop on the Walden Road had been suffering since childhood until she took Bile Beans, but now she is the picture of health. To a "Cambridgeshire Independent Press" reporter Mrs. Fordham said :—" I had suffered practically all my life, and never knew what it was to be well two days at a time. I always felt faint and queer, had no appetite, and never seemed as if I had any work in me. My nerves were all on edge, and I constantly suffered with headaches and dreadful dizziness. I often had to clutch at tables or chairs to save myself from falling. Often when I got out of bed in the morning I used to faint away.

" I have heard my mother say I was only two years of age when I commenced fainting away, and am now turned forty. I have been treated by doctors from time to time, but their medicines did me no permanent good. Then I read of Bile Beans, and I tried a few doses. I was surprised how much better I felt. I was hungry and more cheerful, and my head was clearer, so I lost no time in getting more Bile Beans, I continued taking the Bile Beans, and now I am never troubled with headaches, have a good and regular appetite, and feel strong and well.

Bile Beans cure indigestion, anæmia, weakness, female ailments, malaria, neuralgia, lumbago, debility, palpitation, pains in the back, piles, constipation, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, liver complaint, headache, pimples, and all ailments having a common origin in impurity of blood, a general congestion of the system, and loss of vital force.

Obtainable of all chemists and medicine vendors at Re 1 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle or post paid and packed free from the Bile Beans Co's. Head Indian Depot 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Re. 2-4 size contains three times the quantity of the Re. 1 size.

Bombay Agents :—Messrs. Kemp & Co.

FREE SAMPLE :—A free sample of Charles. Ford's Bile Beans will be sent free to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp, (to pay return postage) to the Bile Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot 30, Strand Road, Calcutta. Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette" 21st August 1906.

BY THE WAY.

PEERS AS PUGILISTS.

Lord Lonsdale's evidence in the Windsor police-court recalls the fact that, like Lord Byron, his lordship on an interesting occasion displayed his remarkable pugilistic powers, powers of which the poet-peer was very proud, as he was of his cricket feats and almost unrivalled precision as a pistol shot. Lord Lonsdale was riding home from a fox-hunt one day, when he encountered a waggon driver who insolently refused to make way for a lady driving a trap. The noble lord got off his horse, and, without throwing off his coat, ordered the waggoner to "put up his hands," which he did promptly, being an expert in the "noble art" and confident. It was a sanguinary fight for both combatants, but the waggoner was made to "bite earth" and acknowledge defeat.

THE ARISTOCRACY AND "THE RING."

Byron was regularly trained in boxing by the famous bruiser Jackson and in a "History of the Ring" his lordship's name frequently appears as a "backer" at prize-fights. The last of the aristocratic patrons of "The Ring" was the late Sir James Boswell, of Auchinleck, a grandson of the famous biographer of Dr. Johnson. Sir James was tutored by Jamie Gobbie, for many years champion of Scotland, and the pupil was worthy of the teacher.

AN AUSTRALIAN MILITARY CRITIC.

The Commonwealth Parliament possesses a member —Mr. Page, of Queensland—who was a British soldier in early manhood, fought at Majuba, and was taken prisoner by the Boers. On the strength of this experience he poses as the military critic in Australia's Federal Parliament. In his latest speech in that capacity he strongly condemned the new departure in the Minister of Defence, who has decided to import no more Imperial officers from England for the high Australian commands, but to promote Army trained men to the highest posts. Mr. Page declaring object to the cry of "Australia for the Australians" being carried too far, and he says he does not want the Defence Department "turned into a benevolent asylum."

ONLY ONE KING BURIED IN ICELAND.

Should King Frederick of Denmark visit his distant "Province" of Iceland in 1907, as intimated in the *Pall Mall Gazette* it is to be sincerely hoped that his Majesty will not die and be buried in the island, thereby breaking the spell of the Icelander's boast—"only one king is buried here." That was King Rorek o' Norway (vide Snorri Sturluss's Saga, "Heimskringla") whom King Olaf the Holy "shipped" with the significant hint that he need not be in any hurry to return to his native land. Rorerk, who was a shrewd, peaceably-minded monarch, took the hint, went to Iceland, and (a thousand odd years ago) settled down to farming, "at a little stead hight Calfskin, where were but few serving-folk, and there he dwelt, and on the fourth winter got the illness which brought him to his bane. So it is said, he is the only king that rests in Iceland" (chapter 86).

THE "FATHER" OF THE CITY.

Municipal life in London appears to be conducive to longevity, writes a City correspondent. An illustration of this is forthcoming in the person of Mr. Charles J. Todd, who for the past forty-nine years has been a member of the Corporation, of which he is the "Father," and for half a century a member of the Court of the Wax Chandlers' Company, a Guild that at one time exercised far-reaching powers over the industry it represented. To signalise his jubilee of membership Mr. Todd has presented the Company with a beautiful two-handled loving-cup, and the Court, in their turn, have offered him a specially-designed piece of plate.

CHARACTER IN TIES.

"When a man who does not care much about the fashions takes to wearing a bow-tie he seldom relapses back to any other kind of tie, and generally manages to give a little distinction to his bow. Sir F. C. Gould for instance, wears a French bow, with ends that droop slightly. Mr. George R. Sims used to be very fond of an out-and-out "French bow ; it always had the appearance of smart studied carelessness that I rather suspect —if the suspicion if not libellous—it was not tied at all but was 'made up.' Mr. Balfour's bow is very neat—rather like a bootlace, perhaps. Mr. Anthony Hope's bow, is unlike likewise neat, but it is a very broad bow, unlike anybody else's, the bow of Half a Hero. All these bows, are wrong, of course, to the man who wants to be strictly correct in his dress."—From "P. T. O."

THE FLAG TO RULE THE PACIFIC.

At the Melbourne farewell banquet in his honour, the late Mr. Seddon described the New Zealand Industrial Arbitration Act as "one of the great factors in the prosperity of the country." It gave the people confidence in New Zealand. Touching the great question of the future control of the Pacific, Mr. Seddon declared that Australians and New Zealanders must not hesitate to make their opinions known to imperial statesmen at home. The opening of the Panama Canal would completely change the commerce of the Pacific. President Roosevelt had said the Stars and Stripes would dominate the Pacific, but he (Mr. Seddon) wanted Australians and New Zealanders to combine and say : "The flag to dominate the Pacific must be the Union Jack."

THE BANK GUARD.

While guard-mounting is not, as a rule, a popular part of the soldier's routine, this is by no means the case with regard to the military custody of the Bank of England. To begin with, although the duty counts as a full one, it only lasts for twelve-hours instead of for twenty-four, as is the case with other guards, and when the men march away at seven o'clock in the morning they are free for the rest of the day. The strength of the detachment, consists of one subaltern, one sergeant, thirty rank and file, and a drummer. There are four posts, and each private does two tours of "sentry-go" of two hours at a time. For this they receive a shilling apiece from the Bank funds. At one time the Commander of the Guard drew an honorarium of a guinea, as well as an elaborate dinner. Nowadays, however, he has to content himself with the dinner, to which he has the privilege of inviting a friend. The only stipulation made is that his guest must depart by midnight. The Bank of England in Dublin also has a military guard. This is on duty by day as well as by night, and it is under the command of a sergeant. In Edinburgh the Bank of Scotland contrives to do without a military guard at all.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE DOGES.

The idea of meeting a real Morosini—who was not only the great-granddaughter of the last Procurator of St. Mark's and descendant in the direct line of the Doge Domenico Morosini (1148-1155), who was buried in Santa Croce, and in whose reign the Campanile of St. Mark's was completed, and of the Doge Marino Morosini (1249-1252), who was buried in St. Mark's Atrium, and at whose death the custom was introduced of hanging up the arms of the doges in the basilica—filled Mr Ruskin with the greatest joy. I shall never forget the moment, in which, after stopping a long while in Corte Bottera at San Giovanni e Paolo (when I then lived) to admire a precious Byzantine arch, still *in sctu*, having escaped the clutches of the robber speculators, he entered my study and bowed before my mother, kissing her hand as he would have kissed the hand of a queen. Never as long as I live shall I forget the veneration with which, stretching out both arms while, he bent down and laid his forehead on the pile of parchment documents, wills, &c., belonging to the Morosini family, which I had laid out for his inspection on a large table. All the way as we went back to San Mose, and all that evening, and even at intervals for days afterwards, he was never weary of talking to me about the charm of my mother's gentle dignity, and of the supreme importance, as he called it, of those venerable documents.—From *The Cornhill*.

TO PHYLLIS.

[Who would tax all bachelors.]

Dear Phyllis, once my only joy,
And now my confidant instead,
I fear your scheme will much annoy
The men who aren't about to wed,—
Who take, accordingly to their wont,
Old *Punch's* sage advice, and "Don't" !

* * * * * *

Believe me, dear, 'twill never do
To place this burden on our backs :
We cannot stand, not e'en from you,
Another would-be link 'em tax :
But if you must tax someone, I
Suggest this plan for you to try :

Be patriotic and "protect"
Your home-bred brand of bachelors,
But tax all Britons who elect
To wed outside their native shores.
Do not admit him, duty free,
Who flaunts his "maid in Germany"

—The *World*.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ITALIAN HOUSEKEEPING.

THE thought of all the cooking and everyday cleaning which goes on in an English household, be the weather what it may, makes one shudder (writes a correspondent in Florence). In comparison with the ease and freedom of a Florentine life, we English seem still barbarian in many of our ideas. Here, for instance, we have no elaborate breakfast to take up the cook's time of a morning—the cup of tea or coffee and the small roll filter out of the kitchen just as they are called for, and in the pension the elderly donna who does all sorts of odd jobs sees to this service. The cook is free for her marketing and for working out her ideas concerning the dejeuner of midday. At 12.30 we are called to this repast. The room is dark and cool, the table neatly set, and the camiera neatly dressed. The first dise is either one of maccaroni, rice, or other paste, dressed with tomatoes, curry or savoury sauce, or it is one of eggs, cooked variously. In no case is this first dish of meat, and only very rarely is it soup. A dish of meat follows, generally a ragout or braise, hardly ever anything cold. Then comes cheese and fresh fruits, according to what are in the markets. Just now we are revelling in luscious rock melons, peaches, and greengages,

THE ITALIAN DINNER.

An Italian dinner is a thing to enjoy with the utmost leisure and ease of mind. It is not so elaborate as the Parisian deems necessary, but it is equally well considered. Soup invariably makes the commencement, yet it is rare to find

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

Owing perhaps to large fall of pressure in the Mauritius, the pressure conditions are decidedly more normal than they have been lately, and the distribution in rainfall more uniform. The Bombay current has given clouded skies as far as the line through Kurrachee, Deesa, Jaipur and Ludhiana, while the monsoon conditions in the Field of the Bay current have been intensified slightly. In Burma local rain has fallen and the chief amounts are :—Moulmein 3 inches and Lashio one inch. In North-East India light to moderate rain has fallen locally and the chief amounts are Debrugarh 2 inches; Mymensingh, Berhampore and Darjeeling 1½ inches each, and Jalpaiguri 4 inches. The cloud has increased slightly and the skies are moderately to heavily overcast, while the air has become damper, except in the Deltaec Bengal. The temperature has risen but is still in defect in the Northern districts. In the North-Western districts and the United Provinces moderately heavy rain has fallen and in the Central Provinces light local rain and Roorkee reports 1 inch, Dehra Dun 1½ inches, Chakrata 3 and Nagpur 1½ inches. The skies have become heavily overcast in the Submontane districts and the United Provinces, but slightly to moderately overcast in the remainder Province, Cental India, and Central Provinces and the air has become damper in the United Provinces. The temperature has fallen in the North-Western districts in the United Provinces, Southern districts and Central Provinces, but elsewhere it continues in excess. In North-West India there has been local rain in the Submontane Punjab, Simla reporting 5 inches, and Ludhiana 1 inch. The temperature has fallen in the Submontane districts, where it is now in considerable defect, but elsewhere in excess. The skies have become heavily overcast in East Punjab. In the Peninsula precipitation has been light to moderate and nearly general except in the interior of South India and Madras Coast and in the former area there has been local rain, and in the latter few falls have occurred. Bombay had 3 inches, Calicut 1½ inches, Cochin 2, Trivandrum 1 1/2, Bijapur 2, and Chitaldroog 1 1/2 inches. The skies are now heavily overcast except in the North-Eastern districts, while the temperature has fallen everywhere and is normal or in defect. Nearly general rain is probable in North-East India, in the Konkan coast, and South India, and local rain in Burma West Sub-Himalayas, Central India, Central Provinces and Deccan, and some rain in the United Provinces, Gujarat and the Madras coast.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 20TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Bhatinda.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well. Gingelly being sown.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crop doing well.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Amraoti.—Showery, Cotton plants flourishing.

Khandesh.—Continues cloudy, with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower. All crops suffering from too much rain.

Jalgaon.—Showery, Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing and could scarcely look better. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing, and continue to show more improvement. All crops doing well.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sasonable, rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop excellent.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Rain general over district. Seasonable. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crops excellent. Food-grain and all doing well.

Sholapur.—Rain general over district. Food-grain doing well.

Hubli.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing begun. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain has fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Scalda, Captain J Kilpatrick, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Rangoon via coast ports, reports having experienced light variable westerly winds five weather and overcast sky.

The steamer Querimba, Captain W B Smith, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta met with moderate light variable winds, westerly swell and frequent heavy rain squalls.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In Cts.		In. Cts		In. Cts.		In. Cts.	
Previously registered.....	37	15	34	81	38	57	33	85
Thursday 16th Aug. 1906	1	95	1	90	21	12	2	62
Total....	39	10	36	21	49	69	36	47
Total fall to 16th Aug. '05..	27	70	29	82	29	52	21	49
Total fall to 16th Aug. '04..	34	10	36	59	36	07	29	35

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
1 09	32 09	35 26	23 93

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, AUGUST 20TH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole country.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Delhi, Lahore, Mangalore, Goa, Sholapur and Jacobabad, while calms and south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Veraval Malegaon and Bijapur.

Temperature.—The variations show an excess above normal of 4° to 8° in Lower Sind, Rajputana, the United Provinces and at Saugor and Jubbulpore, and a defect of of 6° to 8° at Masulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lower 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less clouded at several places.

Rain.—Twenty-five stations report rain, the important falls being 2·61 at Bombay, 2·10 at Bijapur, 1·87 at Cochin, 1·42 at Calicut, 1·41 at Nagpur, 1·11 at Mangalore and nearly an inch at Ahmednagar.

Weather.—Monsoon conditions appeared to have further improved along the West Coast and rain is likely over a large area. Conditions are not yet favourable for rain in Gujarat.

Weather during the week ending 19th August in the Trades region :—

Pressure had been in large defect of normal at Mauritius and moderate to considerable defect at Zanzibar and the Seychelles. Winds were south-easterly and 8 miles an hour at the Seychellos and variable and 5 to 7 miles an hour at the two other stations. No rain was recorded at the Seychelles, while the two other stations report insignificant falls.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	3	1	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao Famaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwaly, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	16
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	1	11
Total.....	5	4	141
Total plague deaths to date..	133,615		
Same date last year	9	8	73

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

THE TWO SERVICES.

THERE appears in the quarterly *Navy List*, on page 823, a table showing the numbers of officers allowed on the active list. As regards flag officers, the numbers given are (we quote the official publication) "to be completed by 1907." This, of course, can only mean by the end of the financial year—*i.e.*, March 31 next. The numbers when completed will be : Admirals of the fleet, 3; admirals, 12 ; vice-admirals, 22 ; rear-admirals, 55. As regards the admirals of the fleet the list is full, Lord Walter Kerr and Sir John Fisher being supernumerary. With the admirals, however, the case is different, and there will be several changes ; there are now eleven on the list, and before the financial year expires Admirals C. L. Oxley (on October 17), Sir Albert Markham (on November 11), Sir Archibald Douglas (on February 8), and Sir Arthur Wilson (on March 14) will have reached the age for retirement. Thus it follows that five vice-admirals must be advanced a step to complete the required number. There are now twenty-three vice-admirals, which is one in excess of the number given above, and, as none are due to retire on account of age, presumably only four rear-admirals will be promoted to fill the vacancies. At present there are fifty-one officers on the rear-admirals' list ; therefore it follows that eight captains will be advanced to flag rank to complete the fiftyfive required by the end of next March. This number will probably be exceeded, as there are certain to be some retirements due to non-employment.

Some lances have lately been broken between Admiral FitzGerald and Mr. Stuart Moore, of the Royal Sailing Club, in the columns of the *Times*. The yachtsman, who knows Dartmouth Harbour well and who is keenly interested in boat-sailing, contends that the *Britannia* cadets have never, during his experience, been properly instructed in this art. Commonly, he declares, they sail their "clumsy little cutters" badly, nor, he states, are they taught to handle the Service-rigged boats. Having established these points by certain examples that have come under his own observation at Dartmouth, Mr. Moore somewhat rashly proceeded to argue that boat-sailing was becoming a lost art in the Fleet. Admiral FitzGerald, whose keen interest in boat-sailing will be remembered reports somewhat brusquely to the yachtsman, but does not appear to be so well informed about the cadets' sailing at Dartmouth as Mr. Moore. It is, we believe, true that the cadets generally are not adequately instructed in boat-sailing, and that their "clumsy little cutters" are heavily ballasted and under-masted because they would otherwise be capsized frequently. The service-rigged cutters are occasionally manned by the cadets, and these are sailed about the harbour under the control of a warrant officer or lieutenant. In these conditions the average cadet necessarily acquires no experience in actually handling a service boat himself. In the Fleet, however, as Admiral FitzGerald points out, boat-sailing has been encouraged by most flag officers during the past thirty years, and every squadron holds its annual sailing and pulling regatta. Some skilful boat management may always be witnessed at these regattas—and, as the Admiral frankly admits—some bad management, too. It is obviously unwise of Mr. Moore to judge the boat-sailing of the Fleet by that of the *Britannia* cadets ; he does not seem to realise that they are learners.

A naval officer who was recently tried by court-martial at Sheerness on charges of drinking to excess, put forward the familiar plea in explanation of a heavy wine bill that Dame Fortune had not smiled upon him when tossing for refreshments with his messmate. Naval officers who have to try these distressing charges must, of course, be very well aware of the long-established custom of the Service to which the prisoner alluded. The length of an officer's wine-bill is not necessarily an indication of hard drinking, for an officer of normally temperate habits may be so unfortunate with the dice-box as to be charged with a great preponderance of drinks consumed by other people. It would be churlish and grandmotherly to suggest that this custom of dicing for drinks should be repressed by regulation, but officers who sail too near the wind would be well advised to eschew the little excitement that so often swells the wine-bill. Some years ago the Admiralty laid down a precise limit to the wine-bills of ward-room officers, and this experiment caused a good deal of friction. It was justly argued that an officer who drank champagne might be far more temperate than another who consumed whisky or gin to the same value. The precise limit was, therfore, withdrawn, and in recent years endeavours have made by most captains to put no check upon the wine-bills of officers who can carry their liquor without ill effects.

We do not know whether Mr. Haldane overhears the opinions of his Army scheme expressed in the Service clubs. If he does, he must be surprised to find how military opinion in the free atmosphere of the smoking room differs from that developed in the heated War Office atmosphere of his "hypothesis." In some quarters there is derision for his projects, in others they have aroused the most serious alarm. It is belived that Mr. Haldane would have done well if he had not been driven to expedients which are impracticable by his colleagues, who themselves are compelled to the course they adopt by the "mandate" supposed by the rank and file of the Government Party to have been given by the electorate. As a matter of fact the number of votes cast for the present Government was superior to that cast against it by a comparatively small majority. And yet the Army is made the scapegoat, and subjected to the stress of still another scheme, while every soldier knows that these constant changes are extremely disastrous, because they shake the confidence of officers, destory all certainty as to the future, and make the military forces of the Crown but a pawn in the game of politicians.

Mr. Haldane is really doing no more than tinker with existing things, that he has not realised the change which has passed over the country, and the incompatibility of the present system with the purposes for which it was created. It is mere folly, he says, to speak of a "strictly limited" Army without realising what such an Army implies. A small and highly-trained force has high value, but it will not be created by such means as Mr. Haldane has in view, and such a force is not to be identified with the expeditionary force of 150,000 men. Moreover, if such an Army should be brought into existence—we consider that it exists already in the Aldershot and District Commands and in the Salisbury Command also, save for the want of cavalry—it could be of no avail in any likely conditions of its employment unless the nation itself is organised behind if upon the principle of universal service. By universal service he means, no merely the preliminary training of boys in schools, but the organising of them in battalions for limited service up to the age of eighteen, with capable officers and all proper services. If Mr. Harldane had brought in some such organisation, he would have deserved the gratitude of the country and of the later generations. As things are he is a mere potterer, or a child, says our correspondent, playing with edged tools. Donoughmore put this matter plainly in the House of Lords on Tuesday, when he said the Empire can only endure if we are able to defend it successfully, and without a national reserve it cannot be defended, since a small army would disappear unless means of continuous reinforcement existed behind it.

Where the new proposals fail most completely is in their disregard of the true interest of those officers for whom their author professes such admiration. We have many times drawn attention to the very serious hardships caused by the ceaseless changes made in all Army matters without the slightest regard to the consequences for the officers of the Army. Mr. Haldane promises to effect his reductions with the utmost care—he says the Government hates the task—so as not to throw 20,000 men upon the labour market (or the rates) at the same time. What does he propose to do with the officers of the disbanded battalions? His most serious offence is that he is prepared to do away with the cadres and the organisation of these battalions, and at the same time he is making no provision for the officers to be scattered by his act. He will endeavour, no doubt, to absorb them ; but if he will look into the difficulties set up in this way by the disbanding of the Royal Garrison Regiment he will be able to arrive at some idea of the trouble that will arise from the disposing of the officers of ten battalions. We commend this aspect of the matter to Mr. Haldane's attention. He does not appear to have realised the full consequences of the dislocation implied by his scheme.

Sir Rudolf Slatin should know what is good for Egypt if any man does. His views on the subject of the present situation are certainly most valuable. He has been interviewed by the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, and has expressed the opinion that the European garrison ought at once to be increased, because it is necessary for the Egyptians to learn that "behind every individual Englishman stand hundreds ready to avenge any outbreak." Sir Rudolf does not anticipate evil if our Government only does its duty ; but any policy of half-heartedness, he fears, may result in consequences which would be deplorable. But how strange all this appears after what was stated in Parliament not so long ago ; that the policy was to reduce the strength of the forces in Egypt. It ought to act as a warning to those who press so urgently for the reduction of our armed strength.

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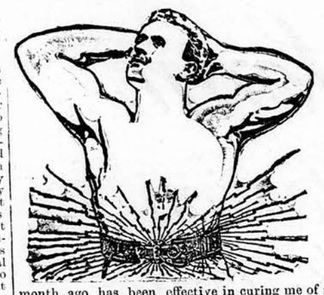

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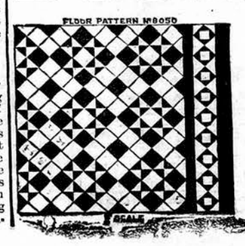

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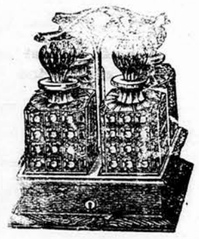

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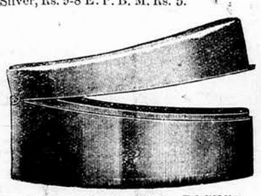

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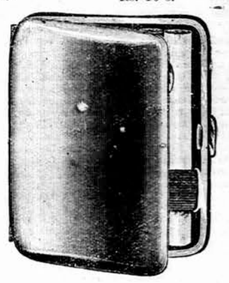

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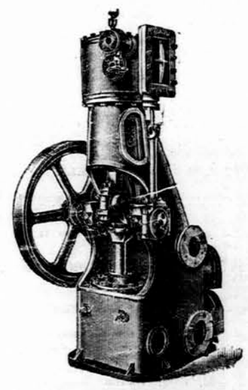

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Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited; at Nos. 119 to 125, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by —N. D'Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 82, Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 56, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—Paris; Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA; Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1906.

LATE EXPLOSION AT HYDERABAD.

Gallant Conduct of Sergeant Purkis.

PRESENTATION OF A PURSE AND TESTIMONIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 20.

Last Saturday evening Mr. F. Pratt, Collector of Hyderabad (Sind). invited Sergeant Purkis, Ordnance Department, to the Gymkhana in order to present him with a testimonial and purse containing 56 sovereigns subscribed for by His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governnor of Bombay, the Civil and Military Officers and British Troops of Hyderabad in recognition of their appreciation of his gallant conduct at the time of explosions in the Magazine at the Fort Hyderabad (Sind) on 7th and 15th April last.

The Collector in making the presentation said :—"Sergeant Purkis' bravery and presence of mind on those occasions were the means of averting a catastrophy which would otherwise have resulted in a great loss of life and property. Sergeant Purkis at deadly peril of being instantly blown to pieces entered the burning magazine full of powder and extinguished the fire.

Sergeant Purkis in reply stated he found difficulty in making a speech suitable to the occasion. He thanked all present for their gifts. But much as he valued them he found more gratification in the thought that in the performance of his duty he gained the approbation of his superiors.

Both Sergeant and Mrs. Purkis, who have been not keeping good health since the explosions, are at present in Karachi, and expect to go home in the first trooper.

AN EXCITING WRESTLING MATCH.

Declared a Draw at the Close.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 20.

A very large crowd of natives assembled on the South India Athletic Association grounds last Saturday afternoon to witness the wrestling contest between Ali-bin Seyd of Hyderabad and Fateh Mahomed of Amritsar. The former is pupil of Ameer Khan the well-known wrestler of Hyderabad and the latter is a pupil of Gulam and equally well-known wrestler who went to the Paris Exhibition. Both the new were well matched. Fateh Mahomed appeared a large proportioned man. There was a great excitement within and without the grounds. Amongst the spectators were several other wrestlers, including Maboob Khan, who has a great reputation and prepared to challenge the winner of afternoon.

The prizes were :—Rs. 400 to winner and Rs. 200 to the loser.

Conditions—one round catch—as—catch—can.

Ali-bin-Seyd threw his oppened but he was quickly on his feet again. Ali-bin-Seyd then got Fateh Mahomed round his waist and grounded him with his face downwards but in attempting to turn Fateh Mahomed on his back the latter twice had the opponent partly on his back. Amidst the wildest excitement Mahomed claimed the victory.

Referee was Rama Murthi (Indian Sandow) who desired the men to continue, but Mahomed withdrew Ten minutes time was given but as Mahomed did not pass in an appearance the referee declared the contest a draw.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL SECRETARY SUSPENDED.

Charged with Disrespect to the Corporation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 20.

Mr. Lele, Engineer and Secretary, Hyderabad Municipality has been suspended by the Managing Committee on the grounds that he insisted on speaking and pressing his views at the meeting of the 10th instant and, when checked by the Chairman, lost his temper and used disrespectful and angry words.

THE BOMBAY POSTMEN'S STRIKE.

Present Aspect of Affairs.

THERE can be no doubt that the Post Office strikers have by this time seen the folly of their ways, and that they repent having listened to the insidious counsel of a few wire-pullers. About 300 men have arrived from the mofussil post offices ; and judging from the present quick despatch and delivery, it may safely be said that everything will go on as smoothly as before. Altogether seven deliveries were made yesterday from the General Post Office, and it is expected that by Thursday morning, the continuous delivery system will be resumed.

Mr. G. S. Hooper, the Presidency Post Master, inspected all the sub-town post offices yesterday morning, and finding everything in order, has issued a circular notice stating that, as regular deliveries by postmen have been organised, the public need no longer send their messengers or call at the Post Office for their letters. In consequence of the large draft of men from the mofussil the number of police officers now doing work at the General Post Office has gone done to fifty-eight. Mr. Sloane and Mr. Nolan were on duty with Inspectors Bodley and Jones, and every thing passed of quietly. About 48 policemen were detached to assist the postal authorities. On a representation being made by the Jacob Circle Post office for further assistance, four more men were sent there, and six more sent to the Byculla office.

The strikers still continue to assemble on the maidan opposite the Post Office. Yesterday the assembly continued from 7 to 10 a.m., and again from 3 to 5 p.m.

Mr. Stanyon, Superintendent of Post Offices, and, Mr. Chattersingh have been placed on special duty to watch the working of the sub-post offices. On Sunday, the latter officer made especial arrangements for the delivery of money orders and registered letters. Thus about 2,000 money orders and about 1,000 registered articles were delivered, and all the arrears were nearly cleared. It is gratifying to note that, in the Fort, regular deliveries are being made of all classes of articles.

In all about 500 men have been dismissed the service. No further representation is to be received from them by the Director-General, who treats then as dismissed men. A deputation was expected to come up and see the Post Master-General yesterday afternoon, but up to a late hour nobody came.

About twenty victorias, with the Police, with registered letters and articles, were employed yesterday to convey the new hands, who worked very well, while the clerks, who went out with ordinary letters, were unacccompanied by the Police. Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, continues to take a keen interest in the smooth working of the Post Office and is rendering all the help he can. The new draft of men from outstations will receive almost double the salary they got in the mofussil, and with a little training are expected to prove themselves as good as the old hands. An amusing incident in connection with the strike is the reason assigned by the dismissed men for assembling daily opposite the General Post Office, and reflecting disconsolately at the unexpected turn events have taken. They seem to to reason that by assumbling on the maidan, they are reporting themselves for duty. The ftrike, therefore, has proved a complete fiasco, and the strikers are beginning to learn wisdom when it is too late.

The following Postal Notice has been issued :—As regular deliveries by postmen have been organised, the public need no longer send their messengers or call at the Post Office for their letters.

MEETING OF MADRAS HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

To Form an Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 20.

A meeting was held in Madras, yeterday, of Hospital Assistants of Local Hospitals and a large number of students of the Hospital Assistants' class to concert measures for the formation of an Association of Hospital Assistants in Madras. P. S. Ramchandra Iyer a former student of the Madras Medical College, General Secretary of All India Hospital Assistants' Association, explained the degraded state of the majority of Hospital Assistants in pay and in the estimation of the higher authorities, and urged for the promotion of scientific knowledge among them. He explained how an Association of Hospital Assistants had been started in Bombay with humble beginnings, how it had been able to do much in the furtherance of scientific studies among their class. It was therefore proposed to form an Association of Hospital Assistants in Madras as a branch of the All India Hospital Assistants' Association, membership being imited to those who have received a diploma

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For dismissal under Rule 105.

432-06—Maganlal J and G—Sitaram Ganpatram ys Luxmibai widow.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

820-04—Little and Co—Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and anothe vs Essa Jacob Hail Jamal and others.

511-05—N M Cama—Poonamchand Roopaji and others vs Captain G B Worsley.

862-05—Edgelow G W and Co—Hurdatrai Nandram and another vs Kadarmall Govindram and another—Kanga and P.

5-16—Tyabji D and Co—Dhunraj Bhugwandas and others vs Ruttonlal Jeevanmull and another.

325-06—Tyabjee D and Co—Balkissondas Shivlal and another vs Nandram Sattidin and others.

362-06—Shamrao M and H—Wamanrao Shamrao and another vs Putlabai Mehta and D.

454-06—Edgelow G W and Co—Hargowandas Nagindas and Co vs Esmail Beg Mahomed—Little and Co.

463-06—Malvi H M and R—Bhagwandas Biharilal vs Jusab Ebrahim.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

384-05—K J Billimoria (for pauper)—Bawa Rumchudasji B vs Hurdesji vs Samayasi Gunganandji Hazi Girji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

728-04—Shamrao M and H Sonabai widow and another vs Balchhind Chaturchund and others—Matubhai J and M

285-04—Wadia G and Co—owji Sakalchund and Co vs Runchor-Dharsey—Little and Co

760-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Chotalal Mulchund and others vs Kulshunker Harinund Bhat

651-05—Malvi H M and R—N C Macleod vs Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpai and others—Edgelow G W and Co

566-04—M R Vakil (for pauper) Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Narrondae Ruttonsey and others—Craigu L and O T D and Co

389-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cowasji Bomonji Bomon Bihram vs Cassum Gulam Hoosen M J and G (For postponement)

836-05—Mulji and D—The New East India Press Co vs Kursondas Dharamsi and others—C L abd O M J and H L and Co and Co and P and K

132-05—Khunderao S and L—A J DeSouza vs D Gracias and others—M K and C

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr Justice ASTON.

hearing on question of costs

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sarabhai Vajishanker and another—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

608-04—Payne—Payne and Co—Shaik Essa din Khalifa vs Abdu Aziz bin Moosari—Edgelow G W and Co—Part head

521-05—Daphatary and D. Chunlal—Ddaramdas Saranyr vs. Gungaram Klydas Bharatia Monsukhlal J. and H.

175-00—Edgelow G W and Co—Mohomed Begam and others vs Shaik Salam Shaik Abdulla Salam and others—Captain and V K J Billimoria.

For hearing objections on Commissioner's Report.

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustom Ardaseer Cooper vs Moorarji Mohiunji—Sorabjee and J (objections.)

21-05—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohnnji vs Dharamsi Shankerji and others—Little and Co

Long Causes.

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayek Waman Pranjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co Mehta and S

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin Rifai and anther Captain and V

620-03—Payne and Co—M L Brumming vs Manilal Premchund—Dikshit D and S

293-05—Hiralal and T—Gangabai widow vs Janibai widow—Thakurdas and Co

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Noble

450-16198-05—Nanu H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and others vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co (S C C Suit).

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Consent Decree-

39-03—Chitnis and M—Balkrishna K Naik another vs Ramchandra K Naik—K J Billimoria.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Karmalli Hajibhoy vs Dagdoo Narsoo and others—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard.

660-98—Nanu H and Co—Haridas Coreji ann another vs Premabai and others—Little and Co—Part heard.

304-06—Payne and Co D B Lam and Co vs D Lukhminarayen and Crawford B and Co.

546-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Chamblinath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N

302-06—Little and Co—Emily Blanchi Bleach vs Charles George Bleach—Mehta and S

219-06—Payne and Co—Framjee Cawasjee Kavrana vs C Misquitta and—Mirza and M

265-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Daruwala and another vs Rutonjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co

267-05—Payne and Co—Shirinbai vs Mahomedbhai Nensey Khairaji—Thakurdas and Co

275-06—Malvi H. M. and K.—Bhasidhor Badridas vs Messrs Shewaram Khushalchand a firm—Tyabji and Co.

561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Sahebkur and others Captain and V

753-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Veljikhoda and other—Mehta and S

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikhaji Framji Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M R Vakil.

COTTON UNSUITABLE FOR BURMA.

Jute Recommended Instead.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 20.

The *Rangoon Times* to-day in an editorial urges jute cultivation in Burma and estimates that the country is unsuitable for cotton.